HALLEY'S COMET, 1835; BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE, PARIS

note that one of Edmund Halley's most important contributions to science was that he successfully prodded Sir Isaac Newton to publish in 1687 the *Principia*, which put forth the law of universal gravitation. Newton later used the ideas in the book to explain the orbits of the satellites around Jupiter and the orbits of the planets around the sun.

"Newton was very much in Halley's debt, because Halley published, at his own expense, Newton's *Principia*, which established Newton as a scientific genius," says Norman Thrower, a professor of geography at the University of California at Los Angeles, who has studied and written about Halley's life.

Likewise, Halley obtained from Newton the information that enabled him to predict the return of the comet, Mr. Thrower says. But Halley never received the scientific recognition and attention that Newton received after the publication of his *Principia*.

This year and next, Edmund Halley may get his just reward.

■

KARL MENNINGER'S CAREER as one of this country's most eminent psychoanalysts began when he returned home to Topeka, Kan., in 1919 and entered practice with his father. A comprehensive collection of his letters, starting with those written in 1919, is now being prepared by Howard Faulkner and Virginia D. Pruitt, who are English professors at Washburn University of Topeka.

Yale University Press will publish, probably in late 1986, the first volume of the correspondence, dating from 1919 to 1945. The book will include extended exchanges with several of Dr. Menninger's mentors, including E. E. Southard and Franz Alexander, and letters to such key figures in psychiatry as Anna Freud and Karen Horney. At least one more volume of letters, and possibly two, are planned.

Now 92, Dr. Menninger (*below*), the founder of the Menninger Clinic and the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, is a distinguished professor at Washburn University.

KARL MENNINGER; BETTMANN ARCHIVE

A COMPILATION of legal materials that is one of the most important in the world is scheduled for publication in four volumes this November by the University of Pennsylvania Press.

The Digest of Justinian was originally edited by 16 people who were appointed by Justinian I (483-565), ruler of the Byzantine Empire. It is a streamlined version of works by Roman jurists of the period from the first century to the early third century A.D.

JUSTINIAN I; BETTMANN ARCHIVE

The compilation was central to legal education in the West for centuries. It is considered the most significant part of the emperor's *Corpus Juris Civilis*, which also includes the *Code*, a students' textbook, and new statutes of Justinian.

A team of scholars did the English translation of the *Digest* under the general editorship of Alan Watson, professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania. The Latin text—on pages facing the English translation—was edited in 1878 by Theodor Mommsen and Paul Krueger.

■

NIELS BOHR was born 100 years ago next month. To honor the centenary, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences will hold a symposium in Cambridge, Mass., November 12-14.

The Danish physicist, who died in 1962, made significant contributions to the understanding of atomic structure and quantum mechanics. He won the Nobel Prize in 1922.

Hans Bethe and four other physicists who have since won the Nobel Prize are expected to participate in the symposium, which is being organized by Herman Feshbach, president of the academy.

The Harvard University Press will also take note of the anniversary. This fall it will publish *Niels Bohr: A Centenary Volume*, edited by A. P. French, professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and P. J. Kennedy, senior lecturer in physics at the University of Edinburgh.

The book will include essays and reminiscences about Bohr, selections from his personal papers and scientific writings, and more than 100 illustrations.

■

IF HALLEY'S COMET promises to give astronomers their first close look at the solar system's earliest remnants, the Edwin T. Hubble Space Telescope will provide them with their first permanent, unobstructed view of the universe.

The space telescope, a $750-million instrument financed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, is expected to be launched sometime next August from the space shuttle and placed into orbit some 300 miles above the earth's surface.

If all goes as planned, the 43-foot-long, 24,000-pound telescope will give astronomers their first crisp and continuous view of the heavens far above the earth's light-distorting atmosphere.

The telescope will be able to detect objects 50 times as faint as those that the best earth-based telescopes can magnify, and will produce images of objects—some of which may be 14 billion light-years away—that are 10 times as sharp.

Information that is gathered by the six instruments on board the telescope will be transmitted to the Space Telescope Science Institute, a facility that is located on the Johns Hopkins University campus and operated for NASA by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy.

While the telescope will be reserved in the first few months for the scientists who designed and constructed its instruments, other researchers can apply for viewing time, which will be opened to them in increasing amounts six months to a year after the telescope has been in operation. Applications to use the instrument during the first year will be made available sometime this fall and will be due next winter, said Brad Whitmore, acting director of the institute's general observers support branch.

The institute expects to receive about 1,000 proposals a year to study such phenomena as changes in the atmospheres of Jupiter and Saturn or planets orbiting nearby stars, he said.

It will accept an average of about 200 proposals each year, he said, based on such factors as scientific merit, importance, and feasibility.

■

RESEARCHERS interested in the water-related and ecological problems of the Ohio River Basin—a 204,000-square-mile area flanking the Ohio River and including portions of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and eight other states—will gather in Cincinnati in November for the first scholarly conference sponsored by the Ohio River Basin Consortium for Research and Education.

The consortium, which opened for business in July, consists thus far of 18 universities, most of them in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, and six corporations that will engage in and promote cooperative research concerning the environment, and especially the water, of the basin.

The conference, scheduled for November 18-19, will feature symposia on ground water, on the effect of coal mining on streams and wetlands, and on the problem of acid rain.

RESEARCH ON THE CAMPUSES: A $9.6-BILLION ENTERPRISE

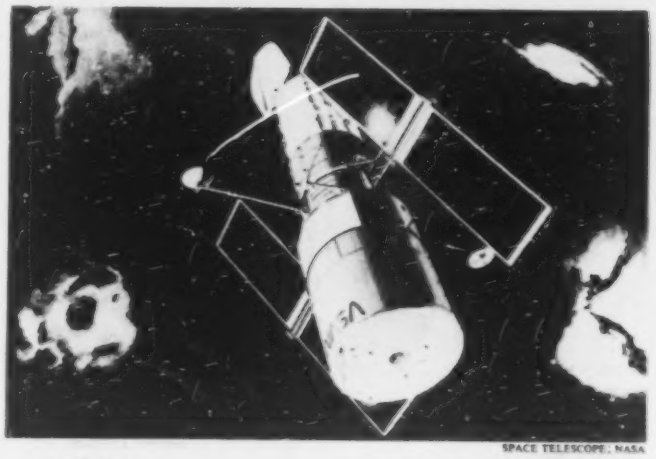
Of the total:

- 64% comes from the federal government
- 24% comes from the universities themselves
- 7% comes from other non-profit institutions
- 5% comes from industry

■

- 68% is spent on basic research
- 32% is spent on applied research and development

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ESTIMATES



SPACE TELESCOPE; NASA

BUST OF THOMAS JEFFERSON; UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

TO MARK the bicentennial of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, the University of Virginia has invited historians, legal scholars, philosophers, political scientists, and theologians to explore the historical and philosophical implications of the document at a symposium on its campus this month.

The Virginia statute, drafted by Thomas Jefferson and passed on January 16, 1786, was the first law against religious persecution in Western history and established the principle of the separation of church and state. It became the basis for the guarantee of religious freedom in the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Speakers at the conference will include Walter F. Berns, a legal scholar at the American Enterprise Institute; Martin E. Marty, a theologian at the University of Chicago; and Richard Rorty, a philosopher at the University of Virginia.

Note Book

Not all roommates can easily become the best of friends; many have to work at it. Yet the quality of students' relationships with their roommates greatly influences their college experience. To ease the process, several "how-to" books aimed at improving the situation have hit the market.

"What many people don't realize is that talking freely, sharing ideas and opinions, and negotiating ways of handling situations don't REQUIRE that people like each other," says the introduction to the *Roommate Negotiation Workbook*, published by Hood College.

The book divides roommating skills into four main parts—"Deciding What to Negotiate," "Understanding Each Other," "Generating Solutions," and "Writing Contracts," and it comes complete with charts and rules.

Roommates are first asked to rank how much they care about each item on a list of 17, ranging from "Visitors" to "Sleeping with windows open/closed." The last required exercise is signing an agreed-upon contract.

The author, Barbara E. Engram, director of the Health Resources Center, says the workbook is meant to give roommates the sense that they can take an active role in their relationship "without being abusive."

Freshmen will be given the book at orientation; others will be able to purchase a copy in the campus bookstore for $1.25.

Ms. Engram said her hopes for the book go beyond the college market. Several law firms have shown an interest in using it for custody disputes in divorce cases. For information and ordering, call (301) 663-3131.

•

If the success of the *Roommate Starter Kit* is any indication of how well Ms. Engram's book will sell, she had better start the presses rolling now. Jes Sellers, director of counseling and mental health at Case Western Reserve University and one of the kit's three authors, says he sells about 30,000 copies of his book yearly to colleges and universities in the United States, Canada, and the Virgin Islands.

Designed to enhance roommate understanding by encouraging the pair to talk personally about themselves, the book is particularly effective in helping students discuss more openly the issues related to their personalities, studies, and college in general, surveys show.

The kit is broken into four components of discussion—family background, habits, emotional style, and important differences and similarities between the roommates, as well as possible compromises.

Mr. Sellers said the kit, which sells for $1 a piece, or 27¢ a copy in orders of more than 500, had been developed at Pennsylvania State University as a "humble project." Orders may be placed by writing to Roommate Starter Kit, P.O. Box 973, State College, Pa. 16801.

Students

Students Seen Re-Emerging as a Political Force; Many Wonder How Long They Can Afford College

Anti-apartheid demonstrations expected to spread; national protest day set for October 11

By THOMAS J. MEYER

A YEAR OF RETRENCHMENT, or a year of renaissance—for students, 1985-86 could be either. Or neither.

In the wake of President Reagan's proposed cuts in financial aid, many students say they are wondering how long they can stay in college. Yet despite those threats—or maybe because of them—college students, after a decade of relative quiescence, are re-emerging as a political force.

Although Congress has turned down most of the President's requests for large slashes in federal grants and loans, Administration officials have pledged to fight hard to curtail the financing in coming years.

Fearing those cuts, many students—and those who represent them—have begun to place high priority on working to preserve state and federal financing for education.

"Certainly, you've got a lot of students wondering how they're going to get through the next month, let alone the next year or the rest of college," says Neil Chase, editor of the *Michigan Daily*, student newspaper at the University of Michigan.

That pressing concern has caused many student leaders to divert energy from concerns on their own campuses. But a recent rash of political protest suggests that activism is being born again among American students. The wave of activism that swept colleges and universities in the spring may well be repeated this fall.

Building on that base, for instance, organizers have already set the course for campus protests opposing their colleges' investments in companies dealing with South Africa. Student groups have named October 11 "National Anti-Apartheid Protest Day."

"We've started to hear about issues more than in the past," says Susan J. Trabucchi, president of the student-government association at Mount Holyoke College. "A few years ago, people were all sort of locked up in the library. Now we're starting to hear a student voice."

Indeed, the new student unrest, which led some to herald a "return to the 60's," has been part of a series of twists and turns by a student population that resists the epithets of its critics. On many campuses, student leaders say, the renewed activism bolstered the students' sense that they can have an impact on their colleges.

Others, however, note that even after the extensive protests, few institutions responded by selling their South Africa–related stock. That, these student leaders

Continued on Page 36, Column 1

Students at Liberal-Arts Colleges Differ from Those at Other Institutions in Their Outlook on Education

By ELIZABETH GREENE

Students at liberal-arts colleges differ sharply from those at other colleges and universities in their views of educational priorities, and they experience markedly different campus lives and interactions with faculty members, according to data from a survey of 5,000 undergraduates by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The liberal-arts students have a stronger sense of campus community and feel less like "numbers in books" than others, and they are more satisfied with their professors and receive more personalized education, the survey found.

The foundation grouped the nation's colleges and universities into four categories—research institutions focusing on science and technology; doctorate-granting institutions conducting less research; comprehensive institutions emphasizing business and specialty degrees; and liberal-arts institutions, the smallest colleges, offering no specialty degrees. The survey did not include two-year institutions.

The random coast-to-coast survey, which was conducted in the spring of 1984, found that more than 85 per cent of liberal-arts students felt their colleges had a clear sense of educational mission, while fewer than three-fourths of the students attending non-liberal-arts colleges held that view.

Seventy per cent of the liberal-arts students said a well-rounded general education was essential, while only 58 per cent of the others agreed. Nearly half of all students at liberal-arts colleges said undergraduate education in America would be improved if there were less emphasis on specialized training and more on liberal learning, compared with fewer than one-third of other college students.

Sense of Community Varies

Another difference between the students was the sense of community they said existed on their campuses. Eighty per cent of those at liberal-arts colleges said there was a sense of community, while only 59 per cent of other students held that view.

"In large universities with 40,000 to 50,000 students you're going to have problems related to the students' sense of involvement on campuses," said Robert Hochstein, the Carnegie Foundation's director of communications.

"In regard to campus life, liberal-arts colleges have long taken special pride in the spirit of community with which they are identified. These colleges have presented themselves as places where individuals matter," said the foundation's report.

"An even more striking difference between liberal-arts-college students and students at other campuses was in how they feel they are treated," the report continued. Fewer than 10 per cent of liberal-arts students said they were treated as "numbers in books," while more than half of the students at other colleges said they were.

Faculty priorities rather than student priorities were more frequently emphasized by the college, nearly half of the non-liberal-arts students said. Only one-fourth of liberal-arts students expressed that opinion of their colleges.

Though the foundation has not drawn interpretive conclusions from the survey data, some of which have yet to be released, the results can be attributed to several key factors in the makeup of liberal-arts colleges versus institutions in the other three groups, Mr. Hochstein said. Administrative leadership and an institution's size were important determinants, as was the amount of research versus teaching required of faculty members, he noted.

"At institutions that are geared toward being teaching institutions rather than research institutions, the faculty does generally spend more time with students," he said.

The survey found that 80 per cent of students at liberal-arts colleges were "satisfied" or "very satisified" with the teach-

Continued on Page 37, Column 1

A Potpourri of Student Concerns

What They're Reading, Wearing, Joining, Applauding, Protesting

THESE are the 10 acts appearing most often on college campuses this year, according to the National Association for Campus Activities:

1. Yakov Smirnoff (*right*), a Russian-born standup comedian who has appeared in the movies "Moscow on the Hudson" and "Buckaroo Banzai: Across the 8th Dimension."

2. Andy Andrews, a standup comedian who was a writer for the original "Saturday Night Live" show.

3. Tom DeLuca (*below*), a humorist who combines comedy and hypnotism to create what he calls "commetism."

4. Voltage Brothers, an 11-piece band featuring a full brass section,

vocals, and precision choreography.

5. David Naster, an actor and comedian whose one-man show features comedy and music.

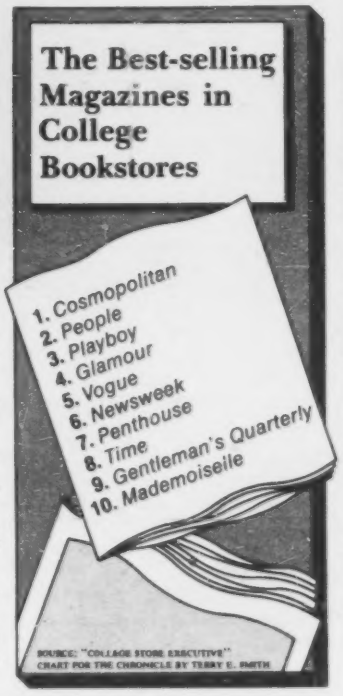
6. Barbara Bailey Hutchison, a guitarist and pianist whose repertoire includes folk and rock music.

7. Jeff Cesario, a former musician and journalist who performs as a standup comedian.

8. "England" Dan Seals, a solo singer and songwriter, formerly of England Dan & John Ford Coley.

9. Edward Jackman, a juggler and standup comedian.

10. Jane Lybrand, a lecturer who gives humorous talks about communications and "self-motivation."



THROUGHOUT last fall's Presidential campaign, commentators noted the growing conservatism of college students. When the votes were in, according to a Gallup poll, 59 per cent of the traditional 18-to-24 college-age population had voted for President Reagan.

But the college population resists labels. In a study by the Cooperative Institutional Research Program, more than 180,000 incoming freshman were asked to characterize their political views. The majority—57.4 per cent—labeled themselves "middle of the road"; 20.1 per cent said they were "liberal"; 19.3 per cent, "conservative"; 2 per cent, "far left"; and 1.2 per cent, "far right."

■

WHILE REPORTS in recent years have described an increasingly quiescent student body, the brush fire of protest that swept campuses last spring is likely to be rekindled this fall.

National organizers have set October 11 as "National Anti-Apartheid Protest Day." The American Committee on Africa, a group supporting anti-apartheid efforts, will organize protests on hundreds of campuses, a group spokesman says.

In addition to the South Africa–related demonstrations, hot political topics on the campuses are likely to spur more activity this year. Among the probable issues:

► **C.I.A. recruiters.** They were greeted by angry protesters on many campuses last year. At the University of Colorado, more than 300 people were arrested in an incident in April while they were protesting the visit of five C.I.A. representatives.

► **Minority policies.** At Brown University, 50 students occupied a library in April, demanding increases in minority enrollment, more financial aid for members of minority groups, and more courses on third-world countries.

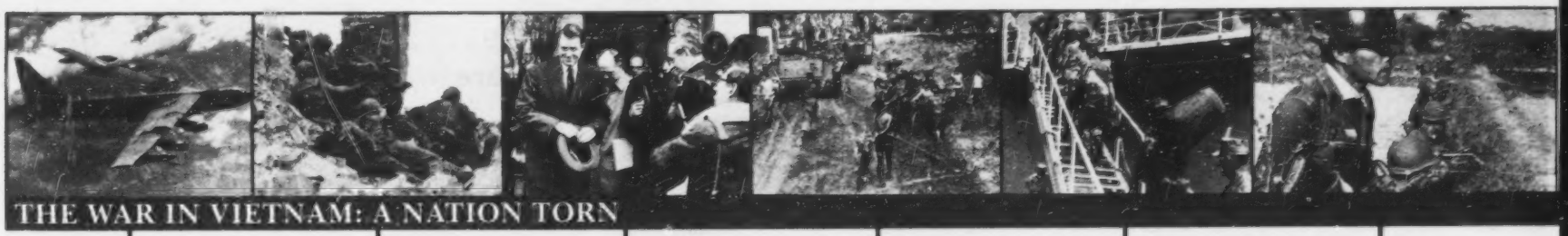
► **Soviet-related investments.** In response to anti-apartheid efforts,

WIDE WORLD

several conservative student groups will launch campaigns this fall to protest institutions' owning stock in companies doing business with the Soviet Union and Soviet-bloc countries.

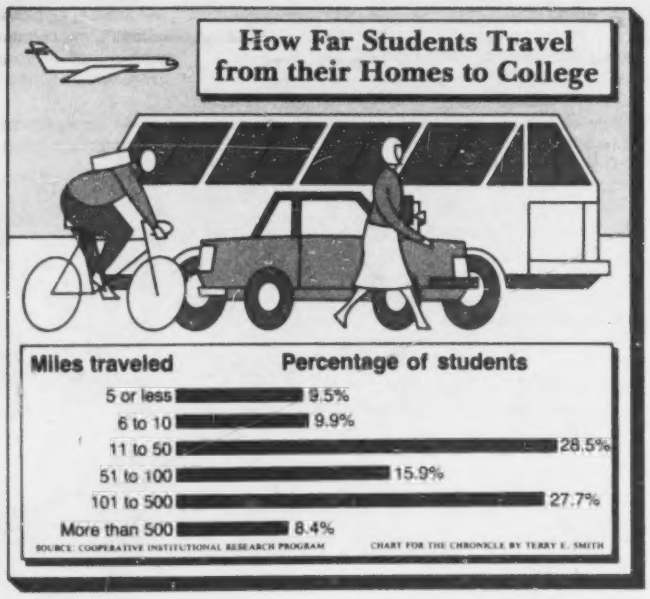
► **Student aid.** Many national student groups are fighting to prevent cutbacks in aid proposed by the Reagan Administration. Hundreds of students have lobbied both in Wash-

Born in 1967, this Fall's Average Freshman Remembers Little or Nothing



1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
▪Thurgood Marshall is first black appointed to U.S. Supreme Court. ▪Israel and Arab nations battle in Six-Day War. ▪The Beatles' "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" is released.	King and Kennedy killed	Eisenhower dies	Students slain at Kent State	Anti-war protests go on	▪Watergate burglars are arrested in break-in at Democrats' offices. ▪Terrorists kill 7 Israelis at Munich Olympics. ▪Fischer defeats Spassky for world chess title.
43 die in Detroit riots	Jackie O and friend	Apollo XI lands first man on moon	▪Jimi Hendrix dies. ▪Five are convicted in trial of Chicago Seven. ▪Commission on Campus Unrest is named.	Kennedy Center opens	Nixon visits China
	Nixon elected	▪Students protest American involvement in Vietnam. ▪400,000 attend Woodstock.	Joplin dies		Nixon is re-elected

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM BETTMANN ARCHIVE AND WIDE WORLD


How Far Students Travel from their Homes to College
Miles traveled
Percentage of students
5 or less 9.5%
6 to 10 9.9%
11 to 50 28.5%
51 to 100 15.9%
101 to 500 27.7%
More than 500 8.4%
SOURCE: COOPERATIVE INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAM
CHART FOR THE CHRONICLE BY TERRY E. SMITH

ington and in their home states to bring attention to the issue.

► **Central America.** Active and vocal groups on both sides of the fence have held protests and campaigns on many campuses. Groups opposing U. S. involvement in the region have held sit-ins and marches. The College Republicans last spring tried to raise money for Nicaraguan "freedom fighters" with a "Save the Contras" campaign.

▪

PREPPY IS IN. Punk is out. Oversized shirts are hot. Bell-bottoms are not. Maybe.

In the world of fashion, college campuses stand in a precarious position. In many ways, they are hotbeds of change, sources of trends, and targets of elaborate marketing strategies. If college students latch onto a look, fashion experts say, others are sure to follow.

On the other hand, the casual nature of most campuses has bred a style that is removed from the mainstream fashion fads. The old standby look—t-shirt, jeans, and tennis shoes—remains entrenched as the standard among many students.

A recent poll of 6,500 students by Levi Strauss & Company and *Newsweek on Campus* found that "preppy" styles, which swept campuses in the late 1970's, continue to be popular among the student population.

When asked to classify "the 'look' at your school," 31 per cent answered "preppy/conservative." "Earthy/rugged" was the second choice, with 17 per cent. Other answers included "high fashion" (11 per cent), "athletic/jock" (11 per cent), "punk/new wave" (10 per cent), and "other or a mixture of looks" (21 per cent).

In the same poll, students were asked to predict what will be in style this fall. The top five choices were: oversized shirts (37 per cent), jeans (32 per cent), mixed patterns (23 per cent), lace accessories (20 per cent), and bright colors (20 per cent).

▪

IN A SURVEY of more than 180,000 college-bound high-school seniors, these were the top five factors cited as "very important" reasons for attending college:

1. To be able to get a better job.
2. To learn more about things that interest me.
3. To be able to make more money.
4. To gain a general education and appreciation of ideas.
5. To meet new and interesting people.

SOURCE: COOPERATIVE INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

▪

OF THE MORE than 300,000 foreign students at American colleges and universities, more come from Asia than from any other continent.

The Institute of International Edu-

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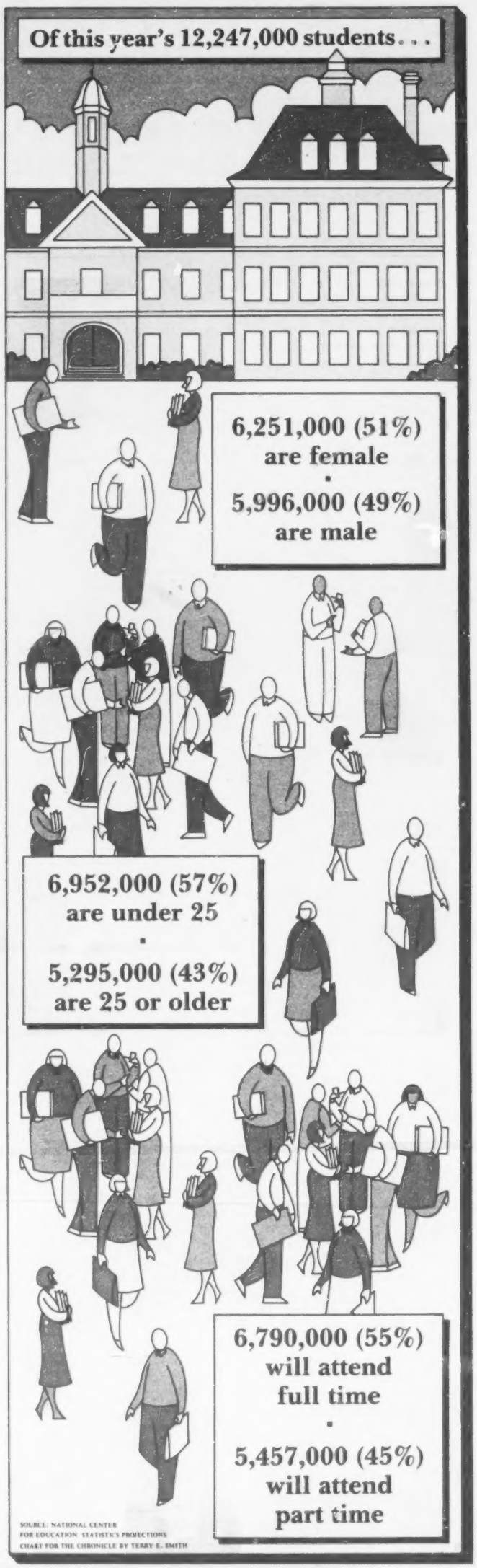
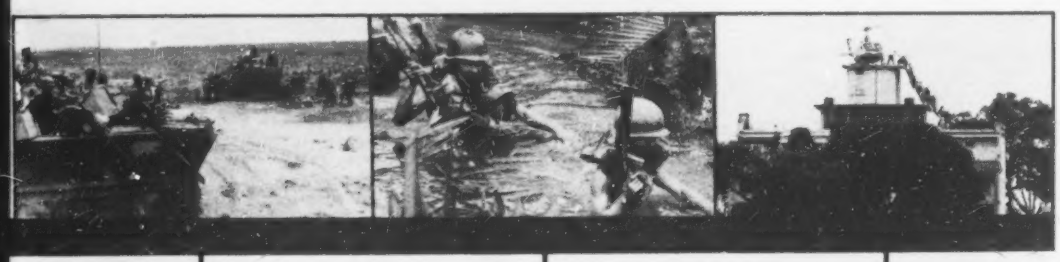

Of this year's 12,247,000 students . . .
6,251,000 (51%) are female
5,996,000 (49%) are male
6,952,000 (57%) are under 25
5,295,000 (43%) are 25 or older
6,790,000 (55%) will attend full time
5,457,000 (45%) will attend part time
SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS PROJECTIONS
CHART FOR THE CHRONICLE BY TERRY E. SMITH

# of These Events



1973

Senate holds Watergate hearings

Kissinger at State

- Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew resigns; President Nixon names Gerald R. Ford to replace him.
- *Secretariat* wins Triple Crown.

1974

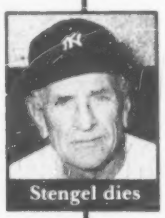
Hearst kidnaped

Nixon resigns

Ford steps in

1975

- American merchant ship *Mayaguez* is seized by Cambodian gunboat.
- Former Teamsters President James R. Hoffa is reported missing.
- Brazilian soccer star Pelé signs with New York Cosmos.


Stengel dies

- President Ford escapes two assassination attempts.
- The movie *Jaws* is released.
- Heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali defeats Joe Frazier in Manila.

85-86 What Students Are Eating, Drinking, Studying, Shunning

Continued from Preceding Page

cation reports that 39 per cent of foreign students enrolled at American institutions are from Asia; 17.9 per cent are from the Middle East; 15.4 per cent are from Latin America; 12.3 per cent from Africa; 9.4 per cent from Europe; 4.6 per cent from North America; and 1.2 per cent from the Pacific region, which includes Australia and New Zealand.

Following are the 10 countries with the largest representation in the 1983-84 academic year (the latest year for which figures have been compiled) and the number of their students here:

1.	Taiwan	21,960
2.	Iran	20,360
3.	Nigeria	20,080
4.	Malaysia	18,150
5.	Canada	15,150
6.	Republic of Korea	13,860
7.	India	13,730
8.	Venezuela	13,440
9.	Japan	13,010
10.	Hong Kong	9,420

■

JOB INTERVIEW AT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA: CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

PROFESSORS, administrators, and career counselors report a consistently rising "pre-professional" orientation among undergraduates. Students seeking lucrative jobs are designing their courses of study to try to obtain "marketable" skills, they say. Here are the most popular and least popular career choices of college freshmen:

Most popular:

Business executive	11.9%
Engineer	10.4%
Computer programmer or analyst	6.1%
Accountant or actuary	6.0%
Lawyer or judge	4.1%

Least popular:

Clergyman (minister, priest)	0.2%
School counselor	0.2%
Clergy (other religious)	0.1%
Homemaker	0.1%
Statistician	0.1%
School principal or superintendent	0.0%

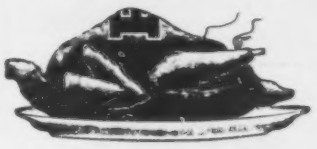
SOURCE: COOPERATIVE INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

■

"TASTE used to be No. 1; now freshness is," says Donald M. Jacobs, director of dining services at the University of Pennsylvania.

In recent years, students, like most Americans, have begun to pay more attention to what goes into the food they eat, according to officials who run campus dining services. Says H. Ross Moriarty, director of residential life at the University of Maine at Orono: "The age of mystery meat is long gone."

In response to the new concerns of



students, dining services on many college campuses have changed their menus and the way they serve food. Many, including Mr. Moriarty's own, now have their own bakeries, responding to students' demand for fresh food.

Fresh fruits and vegetables have also made their way onto the undergraduate menu, and recent years have brought a proliferation of salad bars.

Larry L. Barrett, director of housing and food-service administration at the University of California at San Diego, says students are more willing to eat health foods than in the past. "We used to display yogurt in fancy containers to coax the students into eating it. Now they want to see it in the carton, so they can read the ingredients."

Tofu (bean curd) has become another new staple of the college diet since technological changes made it less perishable. Explains Mr. Jacobs, "Tofu is like vodka: You don't taste the vodka, you taste what you put into it." Tofu lasagna, one University of Pennsylvania dish, is "delicious and extremely popular," Mr. Jacobs says.

Despite the new push for healthier foods, some of the old standbys of the college student's diet remain constant. "They're still drinking sodas; they're still eating fries," says Mr. Barrett.

"More than 10 per cent of the students choose the vegetarian entree, but most students still want their red meat. Kids want pizzas and hamburgers and hot dogs," Mr. Moriarty adds.

Nevertheless, as people have become increasingly concerned with fitness, health, and nutrition, food services have begun to "cater to a much more intelligent consumer," says Mr. Jacobs of the University of Pennsylvania. "We should not just be considered as an auxiliary service."

He adds: "If you don't eat properly, you die."

■

BECAUSE of students' interest in the professions, some academic departments, particularly in the liberal arts, have suffered drops in enrollment at many institutions, while others, notably pre-professional programs, are popular, according to reports from several campuses.

Nationally, more students say they will choose to major in business than in any other academic subject. Incoming freshmen polled by the College Board reported the following intended areas of study:

Most popular:

Business and commerce	19.1%
Health and medical	15.1%
Engineering	12.0%
Computer science or systems analysis	9.7%
Social sciences	7.3%

Least popular:

Military science	0.7%
History and cultures	0.5%
Home economics	0.5%
Forestry or conservation	0.4%
Philosophy and religion	0.3%

FRATERNITY AND SORORITY MEMBERS AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY: CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

AFTER losing much of their popularity in the late 1960's and early 70's, Greek organizations are experiencing a surge in interest. National fraternity and sorority officials report a steady increase in the number of campus chapters and in membership.

Following are the total numbers of fraternity and sorority chapters, according to the most recent statistics from the National Interfraternity Conference and the National Panhellenic Conference:

	Fraternity chapters	Sorority chapters
1969	4,292	2,339
1973	4,471	2,317
1977	4,662	2,340
1981	4,915	2,403
1983	5,000	2,427

Non-Alcoholic Recipes–and a Dry Rush

NATIONAL CAMPAIGNS by several groups to encourage the responsible use of alcohol and to prevent drunk driving have prompted many colleges and universities to hold events to publicize the dangers of liquor.

The following recipes for non-alcoholic drinks are available in BACCHUS's "hosting guide," which the organization provides to campus groups seeking information about alcohol-free events:

Pilgrim's Progress

2 jiggers cranberry juice
2 jiggers pineapple juice
Lemon slice

Mix pineapple and cranberry juice in large pitcher. Pour over crushed ice in tall glass. Garnish with lemon slices. Serves one.

Piña Colada Perfecto

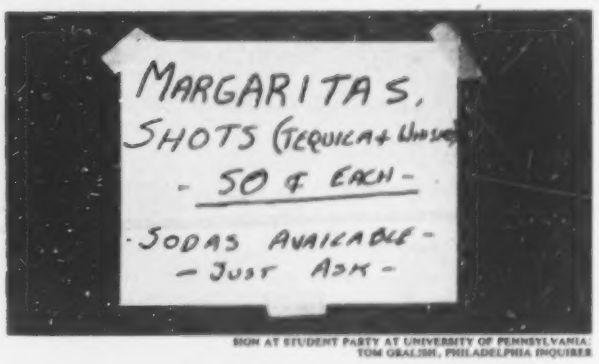
1 jigger cream of coconut
2 jiggers pineapple juice
1½ jiggers club soda

Mix over ice. Serves one.

Tomato Tang

2 cans (18 oz.) tomato juice
¼ cup lemon juice
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 or 2 drops hot sauce

Mix. Serve in tall glass. Garnish with celery sticks. Serves six.



SIGN AT STUDENT PARTY AT UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: TOM GRALISH, PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

A NATIONWIDE DRIVE to raise the drinking age and curb the consumption of alcohol by students has led many fraternities to adopt "dry rush" policies. Under those rules, chapters of Greek organizations may not serve liquor at rush, or recruiting, events.

With the legal drinking age being raised to 21 in most states, such policies will insure that chapters do not break liquor laws, says the National Interfraternity Conference.

The conference's rules encourage "moderation" and "compliance with applicable laws" regarding the use of alcohol. The rules also help the groups to fight the "Animal House" stereotype of fraternities, according to the conference. In addition, the absence of liquor may help Greek organizations avoid lawsuits for incidents involving alcohol.

Almost 60 per cent of the campuses in a new survey of more than 250 colleges and universities reported that they had "dry rush" programs, the conference reports. About 65 per cent of the campuses with the programs reported increases in pledges to fraternities, according to the survey.

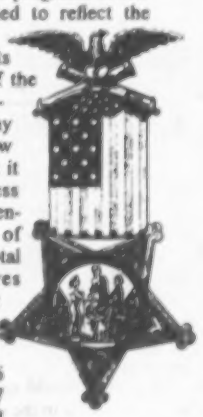
The conference and BACCHUS, a national group that promotes responsibility in drinking, provide fraternities with suggestions about how to organize "dry rush" functions.

FOR COLLEGES and universities, the end of the "baby boom" has meant the start of a slump in the pool of 18- to 24-year-old students. At the same time, many experts say, the number of older, or "non-traditional," students enrolled in institutions of higher learning has increased.

According to projections by the National Center for Education Statistics, the proportion of part-time students, now about 45 per cent, will rise to 48 per cent by 1993. While students 25 years old and over now make up about 43 per cent of the student population, by 1993 they will represent 49 per cent, the N.C.E.S. says.

■

ENROLLMENT in Reserve Officer Training Corps programs at colleges has fluctuated to reflect the changing attitudes of students and the politics of the times. Current enrollment in Army R.O.T.C. is now nearly twice what it was in 1973, but less than half of the enrollment figure of 1968. Here are total enrollment figures for Army R.O.T.C.:



1964-65....157,607
1969-70....109,705
1974-75.... 39,346
1979-80.... 63,667
1984-85.... 65,718

SOURCE: ARMY R.O.T.C.

Students at Liberal-Arts Colleges Differ from Those at Other Institutions in Their Outlook on Education

Continued from Page 29

ing they received, compared with 70 per cent at other institutions.

More than 90 per cent of the liberal-arts students said their professors encouraged them to participate actively in classroom discussion, compared with 80 per cent at other colleges and universities. In addition, more than 80 per cent of the former said they had the opportunity to express their opinions in class, compared with 64 per cent of the latter.

Nearly three-fourths of liberal-arts students said their professors took a personal interest in students' academic progress, compared with 58 per cent of the others.

On a similar note, 88 per cent of the liberal-arts students said the faculty looked out for their interests, compared with 73 per cent at other institutions.

On another question in the survey, non-liberal-arts students again expressed a greater sense of estrangement. Sixty-two per cent said contact with administrators was limited, while 33 per cent of liberal-arts students held that opinion.

Rough agreement between the students was reached on only one point in the survey—plans for further education.

Almost half of both the liberal-arts students and the others said they planned to attend a professional or graduate school.

Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation, said the survey results confirmed that liberal-arts colleges had retained many of their traditional characteristics, including a strong commitment to well-rounded education, a sense of mission, and involved faculty members.

Mr. Boyer said the foundation would use the survey as support material for policy recommendations in its next report, "College: The Undergraduate Experience in America," which will be released this winter. He said the report would consider, in part, ways in which the positive values inherent in a liberal-arts education could be developed at other types of college.

"The question presented," Mr. Boyer said, "is how can this sense of community, this relationship with faculty, this commitment to general education be introduced and sustained even when the college or university is larger and more complex?"

How Students View Their College Experience

Undergraduates who agree that:	At liberal-arts colleges	At other 4-year institutions
General education is essential	70%	58%
The college has a clear mission	86%	73%
Liberal learning should get more emphasis	45%	29%
Campus has a sense of community	80%	59%
Students are treated like "numbers in a book"	9%	52%
Contact with administrators is limited	33%	62%
Classroom discussion is encouraged	93%	80%
Professors are interested in students' progress	73%	58%
Student opinions are encouraged	81%	64%
Professors look out for students' interests	86%	73%
Students are satisfied with the teaching	80%	70%
Professors are interested in academic problems	81%	53%
Students have personal interaction with professors	54%	37%

SOURCE: SURVEY BY THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

In Brief: Students

6 SUNY Protesters Fined for Trespassing

Five State University of New York students and one alumna who occupied the business office of the university's Albany headquarters in April have been convicted of trespassing, fined $250 each, and told to refrain from similar protests for one year.

The six were arrested during a protest opposing the university's $14.2-million in investments in companies doing business with South Africa.

Albany Judge Thomas Keegan also gave them suspended sentences of 12 to 15 days in jail.

Quoting Henry David Thoreau on civil disobedience, he commended the students, dubbed the "SUNY 6," for their efforts and noted that people were obligated to pay a legal price for their moral actions.

Dartmouth Sorority Penalized for Harassing Homosexuals

Dartmouth College has placed a sorority on probation for failing to intervene on behalf of homosexual students who were allegedly doused with beer and ridiculed at an Alpha Chi Omega sorority party.

Billed as "LIVE AID . . . 'A TRIBUTE TO ROCK HUDSON,' " the dance offended members of the Gay Student Association, who said they had attended as a show of unity, according to a Dartmouth spokesman.

The sorority was told by the dean of the college to plan a program to develop an understanding of differences in the campus community.

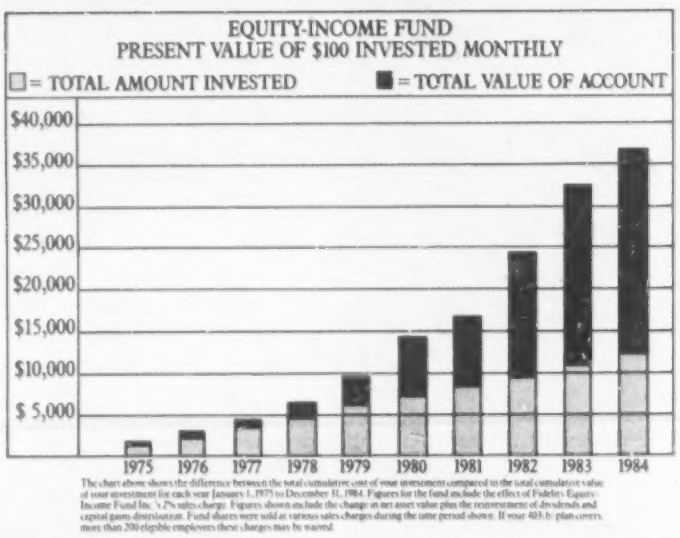
Libel Ruling Overturned in Iowa State U. Case

The Iowa Supreme Court has dismissed a $100,000 libel suit against the student newspaper at Iowa State University concerning its coverage of a 1982 sexual assault against a bartender in a local American Legion Hall.

The bartender claimed the *Iowa State Daily* had defamed her by reporting she had been raped when she had actually been forced to perform oral sex, and that the story was libelous because it inaccurately reported that the suspect had been charged with rape.

In the first decision of its kind, the state supreme court overruled a Story County jury decision, saying that the difference between the truth and the reported truth was insubstantial and that libel defendants need not establish the literal truth of their statements.

If you had put $100 per month in this Fidelity 403(b) fund starting in 1975, you'd have $37,220 today.



The chart above shows the difference between the total cumulative cost of your investment compared to the total cumulative value of your investment for each year January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1984. Figures for the fund include the effect of Fidelity Equity-Income Fund Inc.'s 2% sales charge. Figures shown include the change in net asset value plus the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions. Fund shares were sold at various sales charges during the time period shown. If your 403(b) plan covers more than 200 eligible employees these charges may be waived.

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But no matter what fund you initially choose, you have the freedom to change from one to another as your needs and goals change. Even though market conditions and performances fluctuate, wouldn't you feel better going with a proven track record?

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A Personal & Professional Potpourri

Academic 'Leaders,' Jazz, Deadlines, Running, and More

WHO is the most effective national spokesman for higher education? The winner in a *Chronicle* survey of college presidents: "No one."

Asked one president, "Where have all the heroes gone?"

Among other answers from the 17 per cent of presidents who said academe lacked a strong leader were: "No one, unfortunately," and "Part of the problem is that there is no such person."

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, garnered second place, with 12 per cent of the presidents writing in his name. Others mentioned were John Phillips, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, named by 9 per cent of the presidents; Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 8 per cent; Dale Parnell, president of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, 7 per cent; Derek Bok, president of Harvard University, and Clark Kerr, president emeritus of the University of California, each with 6 per cent; and Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education, 5 per cent.

The figures are based on responses of the 207 college presidents who listed a preference in the survey.

•

THE number of research assistants at universities is increasing in all disciplines, and the number of teaching assistants is up in all fields except education, the Council of Graduate Schools reports.

The largest increase last year—13.4 per cent—was among social-science R.A.'s; the smallest was among T.A.'s in biological sciences. In education, R.A.'s were up 1.7 per cent and T.A.'s were down 1.4 per cent.

ON THE SAX you've got the college dean. On piano, the Joyce scholar. On trumpet, the jazz historian and music professor. On tenor sax and trombone, two internationally acclaimed painters.

The East Thirteenth Street Band, born out of late-night jam sessions among artists and academics, has hit vinyl. The group's first album, "The East Thirteenth Street Band," will be out this month.

The nine-piece band is composed mainly of musicians who began their professional lives playing jazz, but chose to take other directions in the creative arts. Pianist Myron Schwartzman, the Joyce expert, is professor of English at the City University of New York's Baruch College. Trumpeter Howard Brofsky (*left*, with David C. Levy, saxophonist) is former chairman of the music department at CUNY's Queens College. Sax man Larry Rivers and trombonist Howard Kanovitz are painters—and collaborators on the album cover and poster.

Saxophonist Levy, who is executive dean of the Parsons School of Design, was involved at the beginning, bringing together friends to jam at Mr. Rivers's East 13th Street loft in Manhattan. Their hobby has grown into a second living for the band, which has played regularly in Manhattan, as well as all over the world. Members of the band offer a seminar on improvisation and the creative arts when they perform on campuses and at museums.

"We all were musicians, and we all became something else—and I think those choices were made seriously," Mr. Levy says. "The fact that we're coming back to music now is the dessert on our successful professional careers."

The album, which draws upon 1940's swing and 1950's bebop, includes standards like "Georgia on My Mind" and originals like "Matzos and Watermelon."

It will be available at many book and record stores, and single copies may be ordered for $10 from Art Posters and Art Objects, ARTnews, 5 West 37th Street, New York 10018. The poster is $15, and an album and poster package costs $22. Add $3 postage for mail orders.

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LOOK for some major reports this academic year:

► The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching expects to release *College: The Undergraduate Experience in America* sometime after January 1. The report, based in part on national surveys of faculty members and students and on visits to 29 colleges and universities, will be written by Ernest L. Boyer, the foundation's president. Next spring or early summer, the foundation expects to publish a two-volume study of the academic profession by Burton R. Clark, professor of higher education and sociology at the University of California at Los Angeles.

► The Commission on College Retirement, established early in 1985 to look into retirement programs and related financial matters at colleges and universities, expects to issue a final report early next year. Its executive director, Thomas C. Woodruff, says the commission will also release several interim reports this fall in the three areas where its research has been concentrated to date. The first will be on long-term health care, to be followed by financial planning and pension-plan design.

► A long-awaited study of the American professoriate by Howard R. Bowen and Jack H. Schuster, both of Claremont Graduate School, is scheduled for publication in January by Oxford University Press. The two-year study, called *American Professors: A National Resource Imperiled*, is based on more than 500 interviews at 38 colleges and universities. In previewing their findings, Mr. Bowen, emeritus professor of economics and education, and Mr. Schuster, associate professor of education and public policy, described a professoriate that is anxious and distressed over a deteriorating work environment and low salaries.

•

BILL COSBY: NBC

FOR Alvin F. Poussaint, associate dean of students at Harvard University's medical school, September means a pile of scripts to read in his role as a "psychological consultant" to the "The Bill Cosby Show" on the NBC television network.

Mr. Cosby wants the show, which portrays the life of an upper-middle-class family in New York, "to be psychologically authentic," says Dr. Poussaint, who is also a psychiatrist. "I review the scripts to make sure they aren't using the kind of humor that puts people down or stereotypes them in a sexist, racist, or ethnic way.

"Sometimes we see eye to eye, and sometimes we don't," he says. In one episode last season, "there was a scene where a young kid put marijuana in the son's book. I felt strongly that the kid should not come from a low-income but from a middle-class background.

"In another scene," says Dr. Poussaint, "the daughter was talking about colleges she was going to apply to. I suggested that they add some predominantly black colleges to her list."

•

DEANNA RADELOFF is a "misty dawn"—with "cool skin tones, a fair complexion, and gray-blue eyes with a cracked-glass, cloudy effect in them."

The home-economics professor at Bowling Green State University knows just what she is, and just what colors she looks good in. She has put years of study into color and psychology, which she uses in a lucrative sideline to train color analysts.

Analysts evaluate an individual's skin, hair, and eye tones, and recommend colors that enhance the person's look. Ms. Radeloff began as an analyst herself, drawing consultation fees ranging from $35 to $200. Now she charges between $1,500 and $2,000 to train others, who work as "image consultants" in nine states.

A "misty dawn" like Ms. Radeloff favors cool violets and blues, light

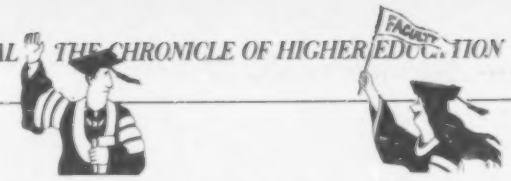
Continued on Following Page

"PEOPLE will kill for shrimp and crab claws—the bigger, the better. They are the first things to go at any academic function," says Daryl Ferguson, who manages the American Council on Education's annual meeting.

But the college and university presidents who attend her receptions rarely find such morsels because they are so expensive.

"Our receptions tend to run to what the trade calls 'dry snacks'—potato chips, nuts, and such," she says. "We do cheeses and fresh vegetables frequently."

Ms. Ferguson hopes to provide cold seafood at next month's annual meeting. Her plan, particularly for crab claws: "We won't put them out at the beginning of the party. We'll add them to the hors d'oeuvre table after the edge is off people's appetites."



OF THE 694,000 FACULTY MEMBERS IN ACADEME THIS YEAR:

454,000 are full-time (65%)
240,000 are part-time (35%)

▪

504,000 are at public institutions (73%)
190,000 are at private institutions (27%)

▪

494,000 are at 4-year institutions (71%)
200,000 are at 2-year institutions (29%)

Average salary, faculty member: $30,960

Median salary, chief executive of a system: $70,700

Median salary, chief executive of a single institution: $61,500

Median salary, chief academic officer: $48,550

Over all, 2 million people are employed by U.S. colleges and universities, including 1.3 million administrators and members of support staffs

SOURCES: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS PROJECTIONS; AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY FROM 1984-85 SURVEY BY AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS FOR ALL RANKS AT ALL INSTITUTIONS; ADMINISTRATIVE SALARIES FROM 1984-85 SURVEY BY COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

85-86 Women's Progress, Retiring Early, a President's Mixed Emotions

Continued from Preceding Page

grays, and off-white. "People do not see themselves as they truly are," she explains. "They shouldn't be swayed by what looks good on Susie, Tom, or Jane."

•

WHEN the University of Nebraska's student newspaper published a profile of President Ronald W. Roskens under the headline "Running the University," the *double-entendre* was very much intended. The story was not so much about Mr. Roskens's abilities as an administrator as about his daily three-mile run on the campus.

Mr. Roskens (*at right*) got into running 21 years ago—"before it was as popular as it is now."

Now he's no longer going it alone. For fitness and fun, as well as for public image, college and university presidents are donning their sweats (school colors are *de rigueur*) to participate in alumni runs and local charity challenges, as well as in solitary, early-morning jogs.

That running is a high-visibility activity hasn't been lost on marathoner

Thomas M. Stauffer (*left*), chancellor of the University of Houston at Clear Lake. "Running is the kind of thing you can't do behind doors, and I think it gives a certain note of vigor which people can't help but take notice of," he says.

Vanderbilt University's Chancellor Joe B. Wyatt previews the day's agenda on his three- to six-mile jaunts. "I do some of my best thinking at that time," he says.

Clyde D. Campbell, president of West Liberty State College, began running after a mild heart attack in 1978. Now he competes in local 5- and 10-kilometer races.

While many college newspapers proudly display photos of their presidents striding confidently in running attire, Mr. Campbell admits that no pictures of him racing are available.

"By the time I crossed the finish line," he says, "all the photographers had closed up for the night."

•

WOMEN have a long way to go before they will match the representation of men in the professions, but they are making headway in some fields, according to the most recent statistics available from the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor:

► In 1984, about 16 per cent of the country's 646,000 lawyers were women. In 1981, that figure was 14 per cent.

► Last year about 16 per cent of the 525,000 physicians were women. The 1981 figure was also about 14 per cent.

► In 1984, only 6.2 per cent of all engineers were women, but even that was an improvement. Three years earlier the comparable figure was 4.4 per cent.

•

A FEW DEADLINES to remember in the new academic year:

September 15—Applications for Fulbright grants for research and university lecturing in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. Contact: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 11 Dupont Circle, Washington 20036; (202) 939-5400.

October 1—Applications for Guggenheim fellowships for scholarly research and artistic endeavor by citizens and permanent residents of the United States and Canada. Contact: John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 90 Park Avenue, New York 10016; (212) 687-4470.

October 31—Applications for Fulbright grants for graduate study or research abroad in academic fields. Contact: Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017; (212) 883-8200.

November 15—Applications and nominations for participation in the American Council on Education fellowship program for 1986-87. Contact: Madeleine F. Green, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036; (202) 939-9420.

December 1—Applications for Guggenheim fellowships for scholarly research and artistic endeavor by citizens and permanent residents of Central and South America, Caribbean countries, the Philippines, United States trust territories, and French, Dutch, and British possessions in the Western Hemisphere. Contact: John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 90 Park Avenue, New York 10016; (212) 687-4470.

June 15—Applications for Fulbright grants for research and university lecturing in Australasia, India, Latin America, and the Caribbean. Contact: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 11 Dupont Circle, Washington 20036; (202) 939-5400.

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WHAT will they do this year? Last year 450 faculty members in the State University of New York system took advantage of a one-time early-retirement option. While some will still teach a course or two this fall, others have different plans:

► Jack H. Smith, a professor of physics at Albany and a tuba player, will repair brass instruments. "I have no illusions of building a business up to something grand," says the 63-year-old Mr. Smith, "but it's something to do on the side."

► Frank Eckelt, a 61-year-old professor of educational administration and supervision at New Paltz, will train hearing officers for the state education department. He will also add one or two languages to his repertoire and finish a book on education and the law. "My wife says, 'Why retire? You keep taking on more responsibility,' " says Mr. Eckelt.

► Alton S. Donnelly, a 64-year-old history professor at Binghamton, will devote more time to his duties as a Mormon bishop. In that position, he says, he is "responsible for the affairs of the congregation, which now numbers about 800."

WIDE WORLD

A FORMER university president, caught up in the turmoil of desegregation, recorded in his diary on October 6, 1962:

"My heart is heavy and within me there is more and more disagreement with the patterns of leadership which have failed to avoid this terrible eruption of human emotion. . . . More and more there are evidences of deep resentment, hatred, disregard and disrespect for law and order. This cannot continue without further violence. . . .

"I am torn between a sense of responsibility to keep quiet and try to maintain a reasonable stability at Mississippi State University and a feeling that I should resign. It is clearly evident that I cannot continue to live and work with success and happiness in this environment. It will be next to impossible to recruit top staff and do an educational job. On the other hand, I do not wish to run away while there is instability. Few people are discussing the issues with me. This is fortunate."

—From *Mixed Emotions: As Racial Barriers Fell—A University President Remembers* by Dean W. Colvard, former president of Mississippi State University. The memoir is available from Interstate Printers & Publishers, Inc., 19-27 North Jackson Street, Danville, Ill. 61832.

FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR-IN-RESIDENCE PROGRAM, 1986-87

Request for Proposals

American colleges and universities are invited to submit proposals for assistance in hosting scholars from abroad for all or part of the academic year.

Suggested activities for scholars:

- Teach regular courses from a comparative or foreign area perspective
- Teach or consult on interdisciplinary courses/professional programs that focus on international issues
- Participate in seminars or colloquia
- Assist in developing new courses/programs
- Serve as resource persons for faculty and students

Benefits and funding include: round-trip travel for the foreign scholar and, for full-year awards, one accompanying dependent; monthly maintenance allowance; and incidental allowances for travel, books, and services essential to the assignment. To the degree possible, cost-sharing by the host institution is required.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: NOVEMBER 1, 1985

For application forms and guidelines, write or call:

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A Potpourri of Government & Politics

In Washington and the States: Court's Agenda, Hearings, Regulations, Reports, and Studies

A FIELD TEST of a genetically engineered microbe by Stephen E. Lindow, an associate professor of plant pathology at the University of California at Berkeley, has been delayed for almost two years because of a lawsuit filed by a group that charged that the National Institutes of Health had not adequately studied possible adverse consequences for the environment.

But his work has not gone without honor. The National Academy of Sciences has awarded him its $15,000 Initiatives in Research Award, designed "to recognize innovative young scientists and to encourage research likely to lead toward new capabilities for human benefit."

•

A RESOLUTION designating the week of September 23-29 as National Historically Black Colleges Week has been introduced by Sen. Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, along with 55 of his colleagues.

•

SOUTHWEST TEXAS State University will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Higher Education Act with a symposium on November 8 on the federal role in higher education. President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the law in 1965 while on the Texas campus, his alma mater. Mr. Johnson, a former schoolteacher, often said he wished to be known as the "education President."

Rep. William D. Ford, the Michigan Democrat who chairs the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, will hold a hearing at the university that day as part of his panel's work in drafting an extension of the law.

A RESOLUTION expressing disapproval of some of the appointments that Education Secretary William J. Bennett (*left*) has made to the National Advisory and Coordinating Council on Bilingual Education is being pushed by Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez, Democrat of Texas. Mr. Gonzalez says at least three of the 19 members hold "hostile and extreme views on bilingual education and have absolutely no place on a council whose purpose is to provide reasoned and objective advice to the Secretary."

•

A REVISED POLICY from the National Institutes of Health for the care and use of laboratory animals will take effect on December 31.

Among the most significant changes in existing requirements:

► A research institution using animals and receiving money from the agency must submit detailed information on the care and use of animals in its laboratories.

► An institution must name an official responsible for overseeing the care and use of animals in research.

► Animal-care committees are required to include a veterinarian involved with the institution's animal-welfare program, an active scientist with animal-research experience, and at least one person without ties to the institution.

► Specific responsibilities for animal-care committees are set out.

•

FEDERAL AGENCIES responsible for overseeing genetic-engineer-

In the States: Concern About Quality of Education, Long-Range Planning;

ALABAMA

For 1985-86:
Data not available

A lawsuit filed by the Justice Department, charging that Alabama has failed to remove vestiges of segregation in its public colleges and universities, began in July and is expected to continue through the fall. This fall the Commission on Higher Education plans to finish a study of education in the allied health professions and a study of engineering education. It will start a study on engineering technology.

ALASKA

For 1985-86:
Data not available

The Commission on Postsecondary Education plans to complete by December a master plan for all postsecondary education in the state. The legislature is expected to examine ways in which Alaska can meet the financing needs of higher education and other social areas in light of a decrease in oil revenues.

ARIZONA

For 1985-86:
$432.3-million—Up 28%

The Arizona Board of Regents is developing a long-range plan for the university system. The Commission for Postsecondary Education is studying the economic backgrounds of students in the state's system of higher education.

ARKANSAS

For 1985-86:
Data not available

The Department of Higher Education will issue a report to the legislature on the state's progress in meeting goals set out in 1984 by a study committee on quality in higher education. The legislature is expected to study teacher-education requirements. The governor is expected to continue to try to link higher education to economic development by pressing for the use of incentive grants to colleges and universities.

CALIFORNIA

For 1985-86:
$4.2-billion—Up 31%

The University of California and the California State University systems plan special efforts to recruit students and faculty members from underrepresented minority groups. The state-university system is expected to press the legislature for continued budget increases for faculty salaries. The legislature has created a special legislative committee to review the state's master plan for higher education and has set up an outside commission to report on community colleges by next February and on the state's entire higher-education system by January 1987.

COLORADO

For 1985-86:
$406.4-million—Up 11%

The legislature has asked the Commission on Higher Education to develop a new formula for distributing state funds to colleges and universities and to develop minimum admissions standards for all state institutions. The commission is developing official procedures for starting new programs and eliminating current programs on campuses in the state system. It plans to issue a report on teacher education by next March.

CONNECTICUT

For 1985-86:
$329.9-million—Up 21%

The Board of Governors for Higher Education is studying the academic and financial health of the state's colleges and universities to help leaders plan for the rest of the century. The board recently appointed two groups to help with the study. They are expected to report by February. The board hopes to establish "centers of excellence" at selected state universities and to start providing matching funds for endowed chairs at the centers. Colleges and universities are shifting the emphasis from new construction to renovation of existing buildings.

DELAWARE

For 1985-86:
$91.4-million—Up 18%

State-supported institutions are conducting a study of the quality of the higher education they are offering. The governor has asked for help from colleges and universities in his campaign against adult illiteracy. The U.S. Office for Civil Rights plans to review Delaware's progress in carrying out its plan to eliminate vestiges of segregation in its public colleges and universities.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For 1985-86:
Data not available

Officials at the University of the District of Columbia plan to promote public discussion of the issue of access versus excellence in higher education. The Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area is studying the library resources of its member institutions in an effort to expand cooperation among the universities.

FLORIDA

For 1985-86:
$1.1-billion—Up 18%

College placement tests will be required for admission to any state community college or university starting this year; students who fail the test must take remedial, noncredit courses. The State Board of Regents, the Postsecondary Education Planning Commission, and the State Division of Community Colleges are all examining how to meet the needs of the growing population in southeast Florida. The Postsecondary Education Planning Commission is conducting studies of community-college financing and of faculty recruitment, retention, and tenure policies, with both reports expected by next March.

GEORGIA

For 1985-86:
$664.6-million—Up 17%

The Board of Regents is studying the effects of an enrollment decline, which is expected to continue, on the state-university system. The Board of Regents and state colleges plan to try to increase the percentage of Georgia high-school graduates who go on to postsecondary education. State universities will be adapting to new regulations on teacher education recently passed by the legislature and approved by the governor.

HAWAII

For 1985-86:
Data not available

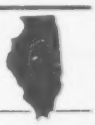
The Postsecondary Education Commission will study the way the state uses federal funds. The governor plans to promote higher education as a means of furthering economic development in the state. As part of the annual budget-review process, the legislature plans to study how the university system meets the public's needs.

IDAHO

For 1985-86:
$121.8-million—Up 21%

The State Board of Education will adopt a statewide higher-education plan in December. The plan should include ways to maintain the affordability of higher education and to promote economic development. Institutions will start planning for a state-mandated rise in admissions standards to take effect in 1989. The legislature is expected to examine teacher-education programs.

ILLINOIS



For 1985-86:
Data not available

The Board of Higher Education is studying the quality of undergraduate education in the state and will conduct a study of rising higher-education costs and student debts. Higher-education leaders have expressed interest in working more closely with elementary and secondary educators to improve the public schools and increase academic achievement among minority-group students.

INDIANA

For 1985-86:
$603.8-million—Up 19%

Intensive discussion among higher-education officials throughout the state is expected on the extent to which remedial work should take place at the postsecondary level. The Commission for Higher Education and the legislature are expected to review the missions of institutions in the state-university system and to examine how the needs of different regions in the state are met.

ing research and its products are expected to firm up plans this year to regulate the growing field of biotechnology.

Last December the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy released a proposal for how it believed the Departments of Agriculture and Health and Human Services and the Environmental Protection Agency should coordinate such regulatory efforts. The office reviewed public comments on the proposal during the spring and summer and is preparing to issue a final version of the plan soon.

The most important issues for university researchers will be how the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health will coordinate efforts to regulate clinical gene-therapy trials on human beings, and how the N.I.H. and the E.P.A. will work together to regulate field tests of genetically engineered organisms.

▪

AFTER a six-month delay in which questions were raised about his qualifications for the job, a confirmation hearing has been scheduled October 2 on the nomination of Edward Curran to be chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Some critics say Mr. Curran (*above*), who holds a master's degree in history and is a former headmaster of a private school, is not adequately qualified because he has not held a faculty or administrative job in higher education.

▪

IN ITS NEW TERM, which begins next month, the Supreme Court will hear the following cases that have possible ramifications for colleges and universities:

► *Witters* v. *State of Washington Commission on the Blind* (Case No. 84-1070).

QUESTION: Does it violate the First Amendment's ban on establishment of religion to provide state financial aid to a legally blind student studying to become a minister, or does the denial of aid to an otherwise eligible student violate the First Amendment's guarantee of free exercise of religion?

► *Regents of University of Michigan* v. *Ewing* (Case No. 84-1273).

QUESTIONS: Can a medical student can be denied the opportunity to retake the National Board of Medical Examiners' test, and subsequently be dismissed from medical school, when his university has an unwritten policy allowing students to retake the exam? Also, is a public university immune from a federal court order directing it to comply with its own unwritten rules allowing students to retake an exam?

► *Wygant* v. *Jackson Board of Education* (Case No. 84-1340).

QUESTION: Is a white teacher's

Continued on Following Page

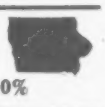
COMPETITION FOR FEDERAL GRANTS: MANY APPLY BUT FEW ARE CHOSEN

- **The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education received 2,028 applications and made 60 grants.**
- **The Education Department's international programs received 614 applications and made 222 grants.**
- **Programs for 'developing' colleges received 1,211 applications and made 538 grants.**
- **The National Institutes of Health received 16,859 applications and made 5,493 grants.**
- **The National Science Foundation received 37,985 applications and made 13,626 grants.**
- **The Women's Educational Equity Program received 470 applications and expects to make 40 to 60 grants.**

NOTE: ALL FIGURES ARE FOR FISCAL 1985 EXCEPT THOSE FOR DEVELOPING COLLEGES AND N.I.H., WHICH ARE FOR 1984.

Appropriations for the Year, and How They've Changed Since 1983-84

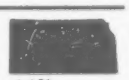
IOWA



For 1985-86:
$398.1-million—Up 10%

The legislature has designated education as a major issue for its upcoming session and is setting up a foundation to coordinate and conduct education research, starting this year. In reaction to the state's economic problems, universities are expected to increase their ties with industry to help the state's economic development. A special focus of increased university-industry ties will be on improving agriculture.

KANSAS



For 1985-86:
$349.5-million—Up 14%

The Board of Regents plans to encourage universities to expand partnerships with industry, especially in international agricultural trade. The board will be conducting program reviews to determine if overall state higher-education appropriations are being allocated correctly. The legislature plans to study whether to add Washburn University, now a locally controlled institution, to the state-university system.

KENTUCKY

For 1985-86:
Data not available

The U.S. Office for Civil Rights will review the state's progress in carrying out its plan to eliminate vestiges of segregation in its public institutions. The Council on Higher Education is completing a five-year plan for higher education, which will be reviewed by the governor and the legislature in the coming year. A special legislative committee on the status of higher education will release its recommendations this fall.

LOUISIANA

For 1985-86:
Data not available

In the wake of state budget cuts due to a drop in the state's oil revenues, the state-university system will undertake program and staff cutbacks. College and university planning has been hampered by confusion about whether state hiring-freeze regulations apply to higher education. Financial planners in the state-university system will study the effects of a new law giving them more control over spending preventive-maintenance funds.

MAINE

For 1985-86:
$100.9-million—Up 31%

State agencies and universities are studying the effects of federal financial-aid decisions. The University of Maine, disappointed with the state's refusal to allocate funds for new programs, will review the quality of existing programs. The Governor's Visiting Committee, a panel ordered by the legislature and appointed by the governor, will issue a report on the University of Maine system in January.

MARYLAND

For 1985-86:
Data not available

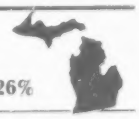
A legislatively appointed commission on financing, quality, and accountability in higher education will report in the spring. The State Board for Higher Education is considering the use of statewide tests for college students and is revising the state's master plan for higher education.

MASSACHUSETTS

For 1985-86:
Data not available

The state-university system plans to request new funds from the legislature to develop affirmative-action programs. The Board of Regents will conduct a teacher-training study and is expected to issue a report next spring. The board will also conduct an in-depth demographic study of the state and report on how demographic changes will affect the state's colleges and universities.

MICHIGAN



For 1985-86:
$1.1-billion—Up 26%

A task force of the State Board of Education is studying affirmative action in higher education. The state board is also developing a new data base on higher education. The state's 15 public four-year colleges are starting new economic development programs with $25-million in state funds after a controversy about whether those funds should have been more narrowly distributed.

MINNESOTA

For 1985-86:
Data not available

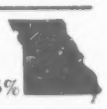
A new statewide program allows students in grades 11 and 12 to enroll at no cost in courses at selected colleges and universities. The Higher Education Coordinating Board will conduct a legislatively mandated evaluation of the roles of different parts of the state higher-education system. The state is substantially increasing financial aid for part-time students.

MISSISSIPPI

For 1985-86:
$398.9-million—Up 15%

Higher-education officials will focus on meeting the goals of the Education Reform Act of 1982 to improve teacher-education curricula and raise admissions standards. Colleges of teacher education plan to work more closely wtih public schools to provide better education for teachers and develop new mid-career development programs for current teachers.

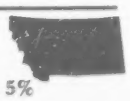
MISSOURI



For 1985-86:
$453.9-million—Up 25%

The Coordinating Board for Higher Education will review public institutions' plans for meeting its recommendations that they diversify their programs and create more distinctions among the four-year institutions. The coordinating board will complete statewide reviews of health-science and graduate teacher-education programs in October.

MONTANA



For 1985-86:
$108.2-million—Up 5%

Montana's university system will revise the mission statements of all its institutions in the next year, based on seven-year academic plans submitted by each college and university. Institutions and the legislature are studying financing of higher education, especially in connection with the changing role of the federal government. A special legislative committee is studying the governance of postsecondary vocational-education programs.

NEBRASKA

For 1985-86:
$215.0-million—Up 10%

The governor and legislature are reorganizing the postsecondary-education coordinating board after abolishing the existing Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education. The state-university system will plan for continued austere budgets because of a crisis in the state's agricultural economy.

NEVADA

For 1985-86:
$94.4-million—Up 25%

The Board of Regents will work with the State Economic Development Board to find ways for higher education to aid the state's economy. The Board of Regents and colleges and universities will prepare for higher admissions standards due to take effect in 1989 by working with high-school teachers and counselors. The board has established a working group on telecommunications as part of a drive to use new technologies to reach rural populations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

For 1985-86:
Data not available

The state is drawing up a plan to encourage bright high-school graduates to stay in New Hampshire to attend college. The plan will include special merit scholarships. The Postsecondary Education Commission plans to study telecommunications laws this year, to try to regulate institutions that broadcast courses into the state. The legislature is expected to discuss reform of teacher education and the need to improve the quality and quantity of public-school teachers, especially in science and mathematics.

Continued on Following Page

State appropriations data are compiled by M. M. Chambers of Illinois State University. Included are tax funds for colleges' operating expenses, scholarships, statewide boards, and funds to other state agencies that are later allocated to colleges. Not included are capital funds and money from other sources, such as student fees. Changes are calculated over two years to even out annual variations that may occur. The Chronicle will publish this fall a full report of 1985-86 state appropriations, by institution.

85-86 In Washington and the States: Hearings, Regulations, New Reports, Studies

Continued from Preceding Page

constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws violated by a collective-bargaining agreement with a school district limiting layoffs of minority-group teachers, where there are no past findings of racial discrimination?

► *Chicago Teachers Union, Local No. 1* v. *Hudson* (Case No. 84-1503).

QUESTION: Do non-union employees' rights to due process of law require procedures assuring that mandatory fees deducted from their wages for collective bargaining will not be spent on any other union activities?

► *U.S.* v. *American College of Physicians* (Case No. 84-1737).

QUESTION: Is the income from the sale of commercial advertising space in a journal published by a tax-exempt medical association "unrelated business income" subject to taxation, or is it substantially related to the tax-exempt purpose of the organization and thus not subject to tax?

■

FEDERAL AGENCIES will be busy in the coming year. Here is a list of what to watch for:

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Regulations

Final rules formalizing the department's procedures for recovering grant or contract money that auditors determine has been misspent are scheduled to be issued next spring. Contact: David T. Dexter, (202) 472-6032.

Final rules reorganizing and consolidating regulations governing the Guaranteed Student Loan and the Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students Programs are scheduled to be issued in December. Contact: Larry Oxendine, (202) 245-2475.

Final rules clarifying the standards that postsecondary institutions must meet to be eligible to receive aid, and for their students to be eligible to receive aid, are scheduled to be issued in November. Contact: Morris L. Brown, (202) 245-9703.

Final rules requiring institutions to verify that students receiving aid through the Guaranteed Student Loan, National Direct Student Loan, College Work-Study, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant programs have given correct information on their applications are scheduled to be issued in November. Contact: Fred Sellers, (202) 472-4300.

Final rules aimed at reducing the default rate in the National Direct Student Loan Program are scheduled to be issued in December. Contact: Margaret Henry, (202) 245-9720.

Final regulations clarifying and streamlining procedures that institutions must follow in administering federal student-aid programs, including determining whether students without high-school diplomas are eligible for aid, are scheduled to be issued this month. Contact: Gail L. Cornish, (202) 472-4300.

Final rules simplifying and clarifying requirements for enforcing the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act are scheduled to be issued in December. Contact: Patricia Ballinger, (202) 472-6032.

Studies

Following a study of colleges' procedures for assuring that student financial aid is distributed in correct amounts to eligible students, regulations will be proposed. A report on the study is expected to be issued in December. Contact: Fred Sellers, (202) 472-4300.

Information from a study to determine compliance with regulations requiring students to register with the Selective Service before receiving federal student aid will be cross-checked with the Selective Service System's registration records. The study is to be conducted annually study, starting this fall. Contact: Michael High, (202) 472-4300.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Regulations

Final rules requiring institutions to adopt policies and procedures for investigating possible misconduct in science research, including fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism of research findings as well as mistreatment of laboratory animals, are scheduled to be issued next March. Contact: William F. Raub, (301) 496-7086.

Final regulations tightening borrowing and collection procedures under the Health Education Assistance Loan Program are scheduled to be issued in January. Contact: Peggy Washburn, (301) 443-4540.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Regulations

Final rules requiring an annual report on the employment of military veterans by recipients of federal contracts are scheduled to be issued in January. Contact: Joseph C. Juarez, (202) 523-9110.

Final regulations establishing and consolidating all non-discrimination and equal-employment-opportunity requirements that recipients of funds from the department must follow are scheduled to be issued next February. Contact: William J. Harris, (202) 523-8927.

Final regulations for an executive order barring job discrimination by recipients of federal contracts, designed to reduce paperwork and insure that contractors hire the best qualified person regardless of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, are scheduled to be issued in December. Contact: Leonard J. Biermann, (202) 523-9426.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Reviews

A decision on whether or not the agency should issue new regulations updating and consolidating interpretations and procedures for employers to use in carrying out the Equal Pay Act of 1963 is expected this month. Contact: Allyson K. Duncan, (202) 634-6660.

Proposed rules based on a review of possible changes in the agency's Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedures, which require employers to demonstrate that their procedures are nondiscriminatory, are scheduled to be presented to the commission next February. Contact: Jeffrey I. Zuckerman, (202) 634-6700.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Reports

"Commissioned Papers on Assessment in Higher Education," a compilation of six papers, is scheduled to be released next month.

"Involvement in Learning" is scheduled to be released in December. It is the proceedings of the National Conference on Assessment in Higher Education, to be held in October.

"College Costs: Basic Student Charges, Two-year and Four-year Institutions, 1984-85," is scheduled to be released early next month. It lists institutions and what they charge for tuition, room and board, other fees.

"Institutions of Higher Education: Indexed by State and Congressional District, 1984-85" is scheduled to be released early next month.

"Education Directory, Colleges and Universities, 1984-85" is scheduled to be released in late December.

Topics of other reports to be issued by December: Enrollment trends, price indicators for higher education, earned degrees, vocational education, national estimates of participants, financial statistics of colleges.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Reports

"Financing Higher Education in the 50 States" is scheduled to be released late this fall.

"How States Compare in Financing Higher Education" is scheduled to be released next spring.

"Higher Education Reports," analyzing trends in higher education, is scheduled to be released next spring.

"Contexts For Learning: The Major Sectors of American Higher Education." No release date has been set.

"Starting with Students: Promising Approaches in American Higher Education" is scheduled to be released this fall.

"The Standardized Test Scores of College Graduates, 1964-82" is scheduled to be released this fall.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Regulations

Final regulations revising rules that prohibit discrimination on basis of race, color, or national origin in all programs receiving money from the agency are scheduled to be issued next spring. Contact: Brenda Brush (202) 357-9819.

Final rules establishing guidelines barring

In the States: Concern About Quality of Education, Long-Range Planning;

NEW JERSEY

For 1985-86:
Data not available

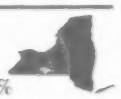
The Department of Higher Education will study a plan to start administering a competency test to college students in their sophomore year. The legislature will consider a plan to establish criteria for state colleges to meet if they want to call themselves universities.

NEW MEXICO

For 1985-86:
Data not available

The governor recently proposed a major reorganization of the state-university system that would restrict graduate programs at some institutions. The legislature's Higher Education Reform Committee plans to review the governor's plan and conduct its own study of the financing and governance of public higher education. The state's Board of Educational Finance will study faculty salaries and issue a report on the effect of cutbacks in federal financial aid.

NEW YORK



For 1985-86:
$2.5-billion—Up 17%

The Board of Regents is expected to focus attention on two issues outlined in its recent master plan for higher education—improving academic excellence and insuring access for all students who want a postsecondary education. The legislature, regents, and major colleges and universities are expected to discuss the troubled relationship between the state's private and public institutions.

NORTH CAROLINA

For 1985-86:
$1.1-billion—Up 25%

A governor's committee of 20 corporate chief executive officers is conducting a study of higher-education financing in the state. State higher-education officials are developing a plan to improve the financial health of the state's traditionally black colleges.

NORTH DAKOTA

For 1985-86:
$124.4-million—Up 13%

The legislature is studying the governance, financing, and organization of the state-university system. The Board of Higher Education is reviewing academic programs and looking for ones that can be eliminated to reduce spending.

OHIO

For 1985-86:
Data not available

The General Assembly and the Board of Regents plan to evaluate the use of the "excellence challenge funds" in the higher-education budget. State political and higher-education leaders plan to discuss the role of colleges and universities in economic development. The state-university system plans to study the budget process with the aim of obtaining more funds for maintenance.

OKLAHOMA

For 1985-86:
Data not available

The legislature has commissioned an outside study of the functions of the state's colleges and universities, to see whether the state has the proper number of institutions for its population. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education and the institutions will conduct a special review this year to try to weed out programs that are not needed due to low enrollment or that are duplicative.

OREGON

For 1985-86:
$312.2-million—Up 14%

State leaders will continue to discuss the role of higher education in economic development. The Educational Coordinating Commission and community-college leaders are developing a comprehensive educational plan, which is expected to be completed in March. State colleges and universities plan to continue to examine existing programs, looking for duplication.

PENNSYLVANIA

For 1985-86:
$1.1-billion—Up 16%

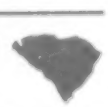
The Department of Education will complete the second part of its master plan for higher education, which will address the coordination of institutions and links between higher education and industry. The governor and legislature will discuss ways to carry out the recommendations of a report submitted in April by the Commission on Financing Higher Education, which stressed the need for increased funds to pay for student financial aid.

RHODE ISLAND

For 1985-86:
$110.4-million—Up 13%

State educational and political leaders are expected to study the effects of the state's decision to raise admissions standards for public colleges. College and university officials plan to continue to work closely with secondary-education leaders to improve the overall quality of education in the state.

SOUTH CAROLINA



For 1985-86:
Data not available

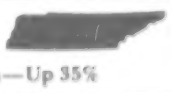
A General Assembly-commissioned study of the higher-education system is due to be completed by an outside consulting firm in February. The Commission on Higher Education will review all education-related programs in the state. State leaders plan to review the progress made in South Carolina's five-year plan, now in its last year, for eliminating vestiges of segregation in its public colleges and universities.

SOUTH DAKOTA

For 1985-86:
Data not available

The Board of Regents, legislators, and institutions will address quality issues by reviewing admissions requirements, the role of remedial education, and the use of testing at colleges to determine student achievement. Colleges and universities will consider starting the academic year after Labor Day in response to pressure from the public and legislature. The Board of Regents will study faculty salaries and is expected to lobby for increased funds for salaries.

TENNESSEE



For 1985-86:
$547.8-million—Up 35%

The governing boards of the state universities are working with local public-school districts to prepare for higher college-admissions standards. The Board of Regents is studying the role of community colleges in providing remedial education. Research universities are engaged in a major effort to upgrade equipment.

TEXAS

For 1985-86:
Data not available

The state-university system is expected to plan for continued budget constraints because of declines in the state's oil revenues. The state coordinating board and the legislature plan to study teacher education and the role of higher education in promoting overall education reform.

UTAH

For 1985-86:
$249.4-million—Up 26%

The Board of Regents and college and university officials are looking at the effects of the state's population growth on the financing of higher education. State political and higher-education groups are continuing to study "excellence issues" in higher education. The legislature is studying long-range planning for the state higher-education system.

discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs receiving money from the agency are scheduled to be issued next spring. Contact: Brenda Brush, (202) 357-9819.

Draft regulations to establish guidelines for enforcing Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 barring sex bias in federally assisted educational programs are scheduled to be issued this fall. Contact: Brenda Brush, (202) 357-9819.

Final regulations revising patent rules by removing restrictions on the licensing of inventions developed with funds from the agency are scheduled to be issued this fall. Contact: John Chester (202) 357-9447.

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Policies

A model policy for the protection of human subjects of biomedical and behavioral research, to be adopted by appropriate federal agencies, is scheduled to be made final in January. Contact: Bernadine Healy, (202) 395-5101.

A final policy statement for federal agencies to use in regulating the products of genetic engineering is scheduled to be issued in January. Contact: Bernadine Healy, (202) 395-5101.

Report

"The Health of Universities" is scheduled to be released this fall.

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THESE REPORTS on state and federal issues are due to be published in the coming academic year by non-governmental sources:

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

"Student Financial Aid to Full-time Undergraduates, Fall 1985" is scheduled to be released in November.

"Community College Students and Financial Aid: Unique Needs and Scarce Resources" is scheduled to be released this month.

A report on minority students and financial aid is scheduled to be released this fall.

A report on unmet need among financial-aid recipients is scheduled to be released this fall.

COLLEGE BOARD

A report on state loan-forgiveness programs for schoolteachers is scheduled to be released next month.

The third annual report on trends in federal student financial aid is scheduled to be released this fall.

A report on state and institutional work-study programs is scheduled to be released this fall.

A report on parental efforts to pay for college is scheduled to be released this fall.

A report on who benefits from federal student-aid programs is scheduled to be released this fall.

A review of state loan-guarantee agencies and their financing is scheduled to be released this fall.

A framework for determining if federal student-aid programs are working is scheduled to be released early in 1986.

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES

An interim report from a three-year project to develop effective state policies for improving undergraduate education is scheduled to be released in January.

■

WHILE CONGRESS was on vacation last month, President Reagan signed two pieces of legislation of interest to higher education:

► The nursing-education bill, HR 2370: Extends programs for three years and authorizes $54.1-million for fiscal 1986 (Public Law 99-92).

► The supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1985, HR 2577: Provides an extra $720-million for interest subsidies on Guaranteed Student Loans and an additional $28 illion for Pell Grants (Public Law 99-88).

Appropriations *Continued from Page 63*

VERMONT

For 1985-86:
$44.6-million—Up 12%

The Vermont Higher Education Planning Commission is preparing a draft of a report on the availability of higher-education programs and new links between higher education and industry. The planning commission and the legislature are examining demographic trends in the state. College and university planners will devote increased attention to the impact of federal student-aid proposals on state planning for higher education.

VIRGINIA

For 1985-86:
$767.1-million—Up 24%

The State Council of Higher Education is studying ways to measure the performance of college students. Higher-education institutions, concerned about recent rapid increases in tuition, plan to study the effects of those increases on the diversity of their student populations.

WASHINGTON

For 1985-86:
Data not available

The Council for Postsecondary Education plans to study the financing and enrollment policies of state colleges and universities. The state universities and the legislature plan to study ways to meet the educational needs of rural communities.

WEST VIRGINIA

For 1985-86:
$233.1-million—Up 17%

The Board of Regents will try to work toward two goals for 1990: raising faculty salaries and increasing the percentage of college-bound high-school graduates to the averages of other Southern states, as calculated by the Southern Regional Education Board.

WISCONSIN

For 1985-86:
Data not available

The state's university system is planning for an expected enrollment decline in the next decade. The president of the University of Wisconsin has asked all campuses to improve the documentation of their unique programs and eliminate duplicative programs. Academic leaders plan to work more closely with industry.

WYOMING

For 1985-86:
$110.4-million—Up 7%

The Community College Commission is considering the creation of a new community college. The University of Wyoming will be expanding programs for outlying communities through telecommunications and traveling professors.

The Agenda for Congress

LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	CURRENT STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
Arts and Humanities S 1264, HR 2245	Would extend the life of the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities and the Institute of Museum Services. Senate bill would set spending ceilings at fiscal 1985 levels; House bill would set no ceilings.	SENATE: Ordered reported by committee. HOUSE: Reported by committee.	Senate and House expected to vote this fall.
Civil Rights S 272, HR 700	Would specify that laws barring bias on the grounds of race, sex, religion, age, and handicap apply to an entire educational institution if any part of it receives federal funds.	SENATE: Hearings under way. HOUSE: Different versions reported by two committees.	No further action scheduled; status uncertain.
Health Professions HR 2410, S 1283	Would extend health-professions training programs for three years and freeze authorized spending for most programs in fiscal 1986 at this year's level.	SENATE: Passed. HOUSE: Passed.	House-Senate conference committee expected to meet this month to resolve differences.
National Health Service Corps HR 2237, S 1285	Senate bill would authorize 450 new scholarships over three years; House bill, 1,175 new scholarships. Senate bill would authorize $73.4-million in fiscal 1986; House bill, $83.3-million.	SENATE: Passed. HOUSE: Reported by committee.	House expected to vote this month.
National Institutes of Health S 1309, HR 2409	Would create a new institute for arthritis, musculoskeletal, skin diseases; require new guidelines for use of animals in experiments. Senate bill would extend heart and cancer institutes for three years; House bill, for one year. House bill would add nursing institute.	SENATE: Passed. HOUSE: Passed.	House-Senate conference committee expected to meet this month to resolve differences.
National Science Foundation S 801, HR 1210	Would freeze spending in fiscal 1986 at the 1985 level of $1.5-billion, including $50.5-million for science education.	SENATE: Ordered reported by committee. HOUSE: Passed.	Senate expected to vote this month.
Tax Reform	Administration proposal would restrict deductibility of charitable contributions, narrow the scope of credits for corporate-supported research, eliminate the deductibility of state and local taxes, and curtail the use of tax-exempt bonds for student loans and facilities.	SENATE: Hearings under way. HOUSE: Hearings under way.	House expected to begin drafting a bill this month.
Appropriations Bills			
Agriculture HR 3037	Would provide $276-million for the Cooperative State Research Service and $341-million for the Extension Service in fiscal 1986.	SENATE: No action yet. HOUSE: Passed.	Senate expected to draft its version this month.
Arts, Humanities, and Museum Services HR 3011	Would provide $166.7-million for the National Endowment for the Arts, $139.5-million for the National Endowment for the Humanities, and $21.6-million for the Institute of Museum Services for fiscal 1986.	SENATE: No action. HOUSE: Passed.	Senate expected to draft its version this month.
Civil Rights HR 2965	Would provide $12-million for the Commission on Civil Rights and $165-million for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.	SENATE: No action yet. HOUSE: Passed.	Senate expected to draft its version this month.
Department of Energy HR 2959	House bill would provide $1.49-billion for general science and research activities, magnetic-fusion activities, and basic energy sciences in fiscal 1986. Senate bill would provide $1.5-billion for general science and research, magnetic-fusion activities, and basic energy sciences.	SENATE: Passed. HOUSE: Passed.	House-Senate conference committee expected to meet this month to resolve differences.
National Archives HR 3036	Would provide $103.5-million for fiscal 1986.	SENATE: Ordered reported by committee. HOUSE: Passed.	Senate expected to vote this month.
Science and Veterans HR 3038	Senate version would provide $1.54-billion for National Science Foundation; House version, $1.52-billion. Senate version would provide $771-million for GI Bill education benefits; the House's, $892-million.	SENATE: Ordered reported by committee. HOUSE: Passed.	Senate expected to vote this month.

Other Issues

Budget. To comply with the fiscal 1986 budget resolution Congress passed in August, committees must draft legislation that, among other actions, trims $800-million from the Guaranteed Student Loan Program over three years, freezes spending on health-manpower programs at about $225-million, and limits spending for medical education paid for by the Medicare program.

Taxes. Several tax provisions that benefit colleges and universities expire December 31 and could be extended by Congress, including:

► Research. A credit that allows companies to write off a portion of their research-and-development costs, including their sponsorship of university research projects.

► Housing. A ban on taxation of subsidized faculty housing provided by colleges.

► Tuition benefits. A provision allowing companies to provide their employees with up to $5,000 in tax-free tuition benefits.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A pull-out section listing fall and winter events in academe follows Page 46.

Sociologists and psychologists call for more research on nuclear issues. Stories on Page 7.

The debate over economic-development policy is marked by a paucity of data, political scientists say. Story on Page 11.

Six states have laws requiring colleges to disclose large gifts from foreign sources. *Story on Page 17.*

Congress will hold a hearing this week on the issue of deteriorating campus facilities, colleges' most costly problem. Story on Page 17.

The 150th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth was marked by an international gathering in his hometown of Dunfermline, Scotland. Story on Page 29.

More than 900 scholars have traveled to far-flung research collections thanks to grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Story on Page 31.

Thousands of parents are attending college as part of orientation programs designed to give them a sense of the 1980's college scene. Story on Page 37.

Enforcement procedures of the N.C.A.A. are about to undergo review, now that penalties are to be toughened. Story on Page 41.

Peru is the home of the oldest university in the hemisphere, but higher education there has fallen on hard times. Story on Page 85.

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South Africa Bans Big Organization of Students; First Confrontation Hits an Afrikaans Campus; U.S. Colleges Face New Pressure on Holdings

Pressure in U.S.

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

Deepening social and economic troubles in South Africa have put new pressure on American colleges and universities to stop investing in companies that do business there. So far, however, most institutions do not appear to be any closer to taking such action than they were after last spring's wave of anti-apartheid demonstrations.

College trustees and administrators have shown heightened interest in divestment issues over the past several months, according to many sources. Campus officials also expect a renewal of student activism throughout the country this fall, with advocates of divestment underscoring the South African government's crackdown on dissent since mid-July and the growing loss of international confidence in that nation's economy.

In terms of campus policy in the United States, however, little has changed. Although some governing boards announced reviews of their policies on investments before the latest turmoil in South Africa, the number of actual divestment decisions remains limited.

A Few Notable Exceptions

"The overwhelming majority of institutions take the position that it's inappropriate to [use] the university's trust assets for a political objective, no matter how laudable," Robert M. Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities, said last week.

There have been a few notable exceptions to the general pattern in recent days, however:

► *At Columbia University, a special committee of the board of trustees advised*

Continued on Page 88, Column 1

Strife in South Africa

By HELEN ZILLE

CAPE TOWN

Intensifying its crackdown on opponents of apartheid, the South African government has banned the Congress of South African Students—the largest organization of secondary-school students in the country—and detained Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and chaplain at the University of the Western Cape. Mr. Boesak was being held under a law that allows for indefinite detention without trial.

For the first time, students from an Afrikaans-language institution—the University of Stellenbosch—staged an anti-apartheid protest. About 250 students at the university, known as the "cradle of Afrikaner nationalism," carried placards reading "The state is the emergency" and "Away with apartheid." They demanded an end to the state of emergency declared by the government of President Pieter W. Botha and the release of all detainees.

Located in Stellenbosch, about 30 miles from Cape Town, the university is the alma mater of most of the important leaders of the Nationalist Party, which has governed South Africa since 1948. President Botha is the institution's chancellor, and the late Hendrik Verwoerd, the architect of apartheid, was a Stellenbosch professor before he entered politics.

The protest was organized by a small group of colored (mixed race) students at the university who were supported by a group of whites. The marchers were con-

Continued on Page 88, Column 1

States Questioning Role of Colleges in Remedial Study

By SCOTT JASCHIK

State political leaders increasingly question the value of providing remedial education at public institutions of higher education.

At the same time, many believe college and university leaders must become more involved in insuring that high-school graduates are better prepared for postsecondary education.

Many legislators at the recent meeting of the National Conference of State Legislatures in Seattle expressed disdain for remedial programs at the college level, calling them wasteful and ineffective. They proposed a variety of ways to reduce the need for such programs, including raising high-school graduation requirements, improving communication between state planners for secondary and postsecondary education, and eliminating credit for remedial courses in higher education.

Sheila Lumpe, a Democrat who serves on the appropriations committee of the Missouri House of Representatives, said public colleges and universities "should

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Appeals Court Overturns 'Comparable' Pay Order

An appeals court has overturned a ruling that Washington State must correct disparities in the pay of male and female employees. The action is likely to be cited in other challenges to "comparable worth." Page 19.

Colleges Try Tests and Training to Make Sure Foreign TA's Can Be Understood

By SCOTT HELLER

When Rhonda Pringle first had trouble understanding her foreign instructor's lectures on statistics, she vowed to study harder and make the best of it.

When the problems persisted, she spoke to friends who were also taking math at Kent State University, and found that they too had problems with graduate teaching assistants from other countries.

Then she called her mother.

Barbara C. Pringle, a state representative from Cleveland, took her daughter's complaints seriously. Asking around, she discovered that her friends' children were suffering similarly at Ohio's public universities.

In April, Representative Pringle introduced a bill that would require the state's public colleges and universities to test teaching assistants on their oral proficiency in English. The bill is expected to pass the full legislature by the end of the year.

"When the bill finally hit committee, I saw smiles on the faces of half the group," Ms. Pringle said. "Obviously, they knew about the problem from their own children."

Dependency Has Grown

While legislated academic requirements are unusual, Ms. Pringle's efforts in Ohio reflect a nationwide drive to guarantee that foreign-born teaching assistants, especially those in public institutions, are competent in English.

Statistics show that colleges and universities have become more dependent on foreign graduate students to teach courses, especially in computer science, engineering, and mathematics. But with their increased numbers have come loud complaints from irate students and parents who charge that instruction by foreign T.A.'s in large lecture classes is often unintelligible.

In one instance, students enrolled in night courses at the University of Pittsburgh were given their money back after they complained that they could not understand their instructors.

As a result, more and more institutions are demanding that graduate students pass tests to demonstrate their ability to speak English before they are granted teaching assistantships.

Tied to the testing on many campuses are orientation and training sessions that attempt to acclimate the foreign T.A. to an American classroom, which may be dra-

Continued on Page 32, Column 4

fund, and a bond fund, as well as the fund for short-term investments.

Dormitory-Assault Victim Sues for $6-Million

A graduate student has sued Northwestern University for $6-million, charging that the university failed to provide adequate security in her residence hall. According to the suit, the student was sexually assaulted and robbed after the assailant forced his way into her apartment in the university-owned residence.

The suit, filed in Cook County Circuit Court, cited a lease the student signed last November, which specified that the university would provide adequate security.

Victim of Prank Sues Fraternity

A student at Ferris State College has sued a fraternity and seven students over a 1984 prank that her lawyer says nearly killed her.

Ann M. Doherty said she had been kidnaped by members of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity on October 30, 1984, and forced to drink a bottle of tequila. She was taken to a hospital about two hours later, her suit says.

The college's Interfraternity Council required the local Pi Kappa Alpha chapter to issue an apology to Ms. Doherty and to take part in an alcohol-awareness program. No other disciplinary action was taken, a college spokesman said.

The lawsuit, filed in Oakland County Circuit Court, asked for at least $10,000 in damages from seven Ferris students and the local and national fraternity. The college is not named in the suit.

Corrections

► In a table ranking colleges and universities in the production of Ph.D.'s (*The Chronicle*, August 7), the University of Rochester—not the Rochester Institute of Technology—should rank 44th in the percentage of bachelor's-degree recipients in all fields who go on to earn Ph.D.'s.

► An article on a study of proprietary schools by the General Accounting Office (*The Chronicle*, August 14) reported that the G.A.O. had studied administration of the Pell Grant program at 1,165 institutions. The agency examined procedures at 35 institutions and extrapolated its findings to the 1,165 in its larger sample.

► An article on the fiscal 1986 appropriation for Energy Department programs (*The Chronicle*, July 24) stated that a $6-million proposal for a science-and-technology center at Atlanta University had not been screened by scientists. The department had, in fact, approved the proposal, but it was not included in President Reagan's fiscal 1986 budget request and was not considered by the committees that drafted bills authorizing energy-department programs. It was added to the bill providing money for the agency by the House Appropriations Committee.

► An article on the N.C.C.-Telecommunications Conference (*The Chronicle*, August 14) reported that it would be held this month at the Philadelphia Civic Center. The conference is scheduled for September 8-10, 1986.

17 State Colleges Win Awards for Teacher-Education Plans

WASHINGTON

Seventeen teacher-education programs have been designated winners of the first annual "Showcase for Excellence" awards of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

The programs were selected from 83 entries submitted to the association, whose 364 member institutions award about half of all undergraduate degrees in education in the United States each year. The competition was sponsored by the association and the Saga Corporation, with additional funds from the American Can Company Foundation.

Following are the winning institutions and brief descriptions of their programs:

Ball State U.—For a program enabling students to consider early in their undergraduate studies whether to pursue careers in elementary-school teaching.

California State Polytechnic U. at Pomona—For "PolyNet," a televised system in which students in high-school classrooms have "live audio interaction" with an instructor in a studio classroom.

California State U. at Fullerton—For an applied-research project to develop high-school students' critical-thinking skills.

California State U. at Stanislaus—For a year-long "field based" program in which student teachers combine theory and practice.

Eastern Michigan U.—For a curriculum in which teacher trainees study science themselves while learning how to teach it in elementary schools; also, for a staff-development program in which teachers help solve "critical professional problems" in their schools.

Emporia State U.—For workshops and "multi-phase training institutes" on curriculum development for school-district leaders.

Grambling State U.—For a program, including new curricula and stricter admission standards, to improve university students' performance on examinations for prospective teachers.

Illinois State U.—For a collaborative project by teachers and researchers to develop instructional procedures that enhance elementary-school students' reading comprehension and writing skills.

Northern Arizona U.—For a center that operates a "university without walls" for school personnel throughout the state.

Tennessee Technological U.—For a longitudinal model for evaluating teacher-education programs and their graduates.

U. of Alaska at Fairbanks—For a year-long program of "cross-cultural orientation" for educators who teach in remote villages.

U. of South Florida—For an honors program to attract talented students to the teaching profession.

U. of Wisconsin at Whitewater—For a program of special help to new schoolteachers by university and school personnel.

Western Kentucky U.—For a consortium on professional development for school personnel involving the college of education and 24 public-school districts, as well as parochial schools in those districts.

Western Oregon State College—For a "quality assurance program," developed by a joint school of education of Western Oregon and Oregon State U., that guarantees satisfactory first-year teaching performances by their graduates and provides additional courses and other services for those who do not measure up.

Western Washington U.—For a National Rural Development Institute that developed preservice curriculum modules for educators who work with disabled rural students.

After a Short-Term Job in City Schools, a Dean Returns to 'Ponder and Reflect'

By GAYNELLE EVANS

KANSAS CITY, MO.

None love the messenger who brings bad news, Sophocles warned. But after Eugene E. Eubanks presented the Board of Education with a detailed list of problems in the city's school district and a set of recommendations for correcting them, the board liked him so much that it hired him as interim deputy superintendent of schools.

The next year, however, when the board offered Mr. Eubanks a permanent position as superintendent of schools, he turned the job down. He chose instead to return the University of Missouri, where he is dean of the school of education.

"There's a man who has his values in place," says Henry Givens, Jr., president of Harris-Stowe State College and a long-time associate of Mr. Eubanks. "Although he would have made much more money and would have been much more visible, he did not want to be a superintendent, he wanted to be a dean."

Says Mr. Eubanks, "Trying to repair the tracks while the train is moving with 35,000 kids on it" lost out to having "significantly more time to think, ponder, and reflect" at the university.

Mr. Eubanks's two-year stint with the school system began in 1983, when he became the first U.M.K.C. dean to participate in the university's Community Fellows program, which pays salaries for faculty members and administrators who are granted time off to work outside of the university.

During the 1983-1984 academic year, Mr. Eubanks served as a special consultant to the superintendent of schools. He studied the academic, administrative, and organizational problems that plagued secondary schools in the troubled, 35,000-student district.

In April 1984, he presented the board of education with a hard-to-swallow list of the district's problems at both the high-school and junior-high levels. At the same time, Mr. Eubanks gave his recommendations for solving those problems, which included declines in both teachers' morale and students' achievement scores, and an increasing number of suspensions.

A New Promotion Policy

Among his recommendations were a new promotion policy for junior-high students that is based on minimum-competency scores in reading and math, daily teacher-training workshops, and increased district support of programs to tutor low-achieving students.

As part of his report, Mr. Eubanks also recommended the creation of a new position, that of an assistant to the superintendent of schools. The school board, interested in giving Mr. Eubanks time to put his recommendations into effect, in turn offered him the new job on an interim basis. The board also offered to pay his salary for the 1984-85 academic year if the university would grant him an additional year's leave of absence.

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY FRANK NIEMEIR

Eugene E. Eubanks: Running a city school system is like "trying to repair the tracks while the train is moving with 35,000 kids on it."

"We are not a social-service agency, but we do have unique resources that the community can benefit from," says Eugene P. Trani, the university's vice-chancellor of academic affairs and Mr. Eubanks's boss. "At the same time, our faculty and staff can benefit from service in the community."

During Mr. Eubanks' association with the district, both achievement-test scores and student retention rates improved. But more importantly, says Mr. Eubanks, "there is new hope in the community that we can make Kansas City schools even better."

Mr. Eubanks, a former high-school principal, earned his doctorate in education administration from Michigan State University in 1972 and came to the school of education at the University of Missouri in 1974 as an assistant dean and associate professor. He was named dean of the school in 1980.

Although he enjoys working in higher education, Mr. Eubanks says he was "enthused" about the opportunity to implement his recommendations.

The university receives a significant amount of its population from the school district, Mr. Eubanks adds. "If we can improve the performance of our students in the public schools, they will have more success at the university level."

Problems in the school district had been building since 1977, when it lost its "AAA" rank, the top rating granted to school districts by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education's division of instruction.

The problems culminated when the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri, ending a seven-year desegregation suit, found that the condition of the city schools was the result of *de jure* segregation. In September 1984, one month after Mr. Eubanks started working as the interim deputy superintendent, Judge Russell G. Clark ordered the district to come up with a plan to desegregate and remedy problems in the city's schools within nine months. The job fell to Mr. Eubanks.

"He had a considerable amount of experience in the area of desegregation," says John A. Minor, then superintendent of schools. "Getting him on the staff at this time was a natural marriage. By that time, he knew the district and the people."

'Huge Upwelling of Support'

Mr. Eubanks had helped draft desegregation plans for city schools in Cleveland, St. Louis, and Detroit. But in Kansas City he coordinated the efforts of civil-rights lawyers, activists, educators, and parents to draft a desegregation plan and, at the same time, carried out his recommendations to improve the performance of students in the city's secondary schools.

In January 1985, Mr. Minor resigned as superintendent. "There was a huge upwelling of support encouraging Gene to take the job," says Arthur A. Benson, II, a lawyer who represented the district's children in the desegregation suit. "It came from conservative white businessmen on one side, and the black, white, and Hispanic civil-rights activists on the other side. It included everyone else between."

In June of this year, the court ordered the district to begin making $4-million worth of educational improvements this fall and told the state and the city to pay for them. Mr. Eubanks was subsequently appointed by Judge Clark as chairman of the 10-member committee designated to monitor implementation of desegregation plan.

"I think Gene was successful because he was independent and could approach matters because he thought they were right, not because he was afraid of losing his job," says Fred L. Heine, a former Kansas City high-school principal and who is the school board's president. "He may feel that he can have more impact on educating kids by working at a university, but he has done a whale of a job for us."

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Nuclear-fusion research has been set back by flagging federal support. Story on Page 7.

Stricter rules for the administration of Pell Grants have forced thousands of students to start classes without them. Story on Page 13.

Proposed changes in the awards made by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education encountered criticism on Capitol Hill last week. Story on Page 13.

Programs in Afro-American studies are well established despite low enrollments, says a report from the Ford Foundation. Story on Page 30.

Off-campus retreats for faculty members are coming back into their own as a way to build professors' morale. Story on Page 31.

The federal government and four universities are close to agreement on how much access foreign nationals should have to supercomputers. Story on Page 34.

Many colleges are considering changes in the way they handle large demonstrations by students. Story on Page 35.

The football program at the University of Colorado at Boulder is the focus of a controversy over the "born-again Catholicism" of its head coach. Story on Page 37.

Canada's universities received a go-ahead to compete for research contracts under President Reagan's "Star Wars" program. Story on Page 39.

University students in India should be charged higher fees, the country's Ministry of Education has recommended. Story on Page 39.

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294 FEMALE CHIEF EXECUTIVES

Number of Woman College Presidents Has Doubled in Decade, Study Finds

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

WASHINGTON

The number of women heading colleges and universities has almost doubled in the past decade, according to the American Council on Education. One in every 10 higher-education institutions now has a woman as its chief executive.

The council found in a new study that the number of woman presidents had grown by 93 per cent—from 148 to 286—between 1975 and 1984, for an average net gain of nearly 14 positions per year. So far in 1985, eight women have been appointed to presidencies formerly held by men, bringing the present total of woman executives to 294.

The number of women who head public higher-education institutions increased substantially, the study found. At the end of 1984, close to 36 per cent of the woman presidents headed public two- and four-year institutions, compared with slightly more than 10 per cent in 1975. The largest percentage continued to head private institutions, however.

Alice Chandler, president of the State University of New York College at New Paltz, said she was "highly encouraged" by the study's findings. "I've been a little bit nervous that this was a temporary phenomenon, but there seems to be a strong trend toward greater societal changes," she said.

Both Heartened and Disturbed

Ms. Chandler, who is acting provost of the State University of New York system until November 1, said, "I would like to believe that the caliber of performance of women, which has now been tested over the years, has led to a greater willingness for women to be accepted as chief executive officers."

Judy Touchton, associate director of the A.C.E.'s Office of Women in Higher Education, which conducted the study, called the findings both heartening and disturbing.

"The steady gains over the decade, unprecedented in our nation's history, demonstrate and symbolize very real changes in women's roles in our society," Ms. Touchton said.

However, she noted, "the numbers are growing so slowly. At the current rate, assuming no increase in number of institutions, there will not be an equal number of women and men presidents in U.S. colleges and universities until 2070. That's a long time—especially when there are so

Continued on Page 33, Column 1

Dramatic Changes in College Finance Sought in Canada

By MARK GERSON

OTTAWA

A government commission has recommended radical changes in the financing of higher education in Canada.

After a comprehensive review of economic and social policies and political institutions, the commission called for a system of tuition vouchers or tax credits for students, full institutional independence to set tuition levels, improvements in student aid, and an end to the transfer of federal funds to the provinces for higher education.

The commission criticized the "considerable parochialism" and "disciplinary isolation" of Canadian social scientists and the "defensive attitude toward the status quo" that it said it had found among faculty members and administrators at Canada's universities.

"We were disappointed not to hear more creative ideas about its own future from a sector which must be at the creative fore-

Continued on Page 40, Column 1

Nation Is Urged to Link College with Civic Goals

Commission chief seeks 'fundamental re-examination'

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY

WASHINGTON

The president of the Education Commission of the States has called for a "fundamental re-examination" of national policies toward higher education.

In a report issued here this week by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the commission's Frank Newman says pressures for economic growth, mounting international competition in advanced technologies, and an urgent need for creative and civic-minded college graduates all demonstrate the need for a national debate over the effectiveness of higher education.

Arguing that "all young men and women should be encouraged to serve the country," Mr. Newman also calls for a variety of opportunities for national service.

"There is no longer a consensus on what

Excerpts from Newman report on higher-education policies begin on Page 17.

a national education policy should be," Mr. Newman says in the report. "The country should not drift into some new posture toward higher education without thoughtful consideration of the consequences.

"A fundamental re-examination of the effectiveness of existing programs and the crafting of new policies to meet society's changing needs [are] critical."

Mr. Newman's report covers a wide range of policies—student financial aid, access to higher education for members of minority groups, improvement of scientific research and technological development, and changes in undergraduate programs to make students more creative, entrepre-

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Public Universities Trying Tests and Surveys to Measure What Students Learn

By SCOTT JASCHIK

At the behest of legislatures and governing boards, a growing number of public colleges and universities are using "value-added" tests and surveys in an attempt to measure what students learn in college.

Although only a small number of states and institutions have adopted the value-added approach, the concept has attracted the attention of legislators and educators who want to make colleges more accountable for the education they provide.

Value-added tests compare students' achievement in academic subjects and in such "life skills" as analyzing a newspaper column, a mathematical table, or a television advertisement before and after certain set periods of college study, typically by using standardized examinations.

Proponents say the information obtained from the tests allows curricula to be refined and directed toward making up students' deficiencies. Students also receive a concrete measure of their education.

Critics have expressed concern that value-added testing on a statewide basis may hamper colleges' individuality by creating pressures for uniform curricula. They also warn that value-added testing may force professors to teach only subjects covered on the standardized tests.

Aim of the Tests

Value-added testing differs from the competency tests that Florida and Georgia recently instituted. Students in those states must pass tests of basic skills to enroll as juniors in public colleges.

Unlike the Florida and Georgia tests, which focus on reading, writing, and computation, value-added tests attempt to determine how the college experience has raised students' achievement in academic areas and improved their ability to function in society.

Although some colleges use value-added tests to advise students, they have not required students to score certain grades to advance to a higher level of education.

State coordinating boards require value-added testing in Tennessee and South Dakota. Several other states, including Colorado, Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia, are considering similar requirements.

Individual institutions, public and private, ranging from large research universi-

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$37-Million from Basketball Championship Helps NCAA Balance Its Biggest Budget

MISSION, KAN.

Thanks to a record-breaking $37-million in expected income from the 1986 men's basketball championship in its top division, the National Collegiate Athletic Association has adopted its largest budget ever, $49,367,000, for its fiscal year that began this month.

For its fiscal year that ended August 31, the association's controller, Louis J. Spry, projects a surplus of $1.4-million. Final, audited figures are usually not available until January.

The 1984-85 surplus also is largely the result of income from the Division I men's basketball championship, which exceeded the budgeted amount by some $1.8-million in 1985.

Nearly two-thirds of the income budgeted for 1985-86 will be returned to member institutions. Participants in the Division I men's basketball championship, for example, will share $20,715,600. Payment to each team will vary according to how well it performs in the tournament.

Teams that make it to next spring's "Final Four" championship in Dallas are expected to receive $835,300 each, about 11 per cent more than the four teams in the 1985 championship received.

$846,000 from Dues

The budget also provides for $5.7-million to pay for transporting teams to N.C.A.A. championships, $2.6-million in championship-game expenses, and $1.9-million in per-diem allowances to teams traveling to championships.

Some other highlights of the 1985-86 N.C.A.A. budget:

► Income from membership dues is expected to total $846,000, an increase of 40 per cent from 1984-85.

► Legal costs are budgeted for $1,400,000, down 68 per cent from 1984-85, when the association paid more than $2-million in legal expenses, the second highest total in its history.

► The association's compliance and enforcement department, which has the responsibility of enforcing tough new anti-cheating legislation passed in June, is scheduled for a 46-per-cent budget increase, to $1,863,000.

► Expenses for Division II and Division III championships will drop sharply. Division II championships will be cut to $1,472,000, down 28 per cent. Division III championships will be cut to $1,569,000, down 18 per cent.

► To balance the budget, the association plans to transfer $660,000 from surpluses accumulated in a previous year. That same tactic was adopted in the 1984-85 budget.

► $739,500 is to be transferred to the income side of the 1985-86 budget from the N.C.A.A.'s Youth and Development reserve. Funds will not be needed in that program, the association says, because corporate sponsors will pay for its programs: Volunteers for Youth, National Youth Sports Program, sports clinics, specialized promotion projects, and drug education. —JOHN A. CROWL

NCAA's 1984-85 Spending, Income Compared with Budget for 1985-86

	1984-85 12-month (actual)	1985-86 budget (approved)	Pct. change
Revenues			
Division I men's basketball championship	$33,378,666	$37,023,000	+ 11%
Other Division I championships	3,993,958	4,015,000	+ 1%
Communications department	1,705,990	2,151,000	+ 26%
Football television assessments	1,199,400	1,200,000	—
Investments	1,040,000	900,000	– 13%
Publishing department	845,800	879,000	+ 4%
Membership dues	617,680	863,600	+ 40%
Transfer from Youth Development Reserve	—	739,000	n/c
Transfer from 1983-84 surplus	775,000	660,000	– 15%
Division II championships	550,810	558,000	+ 1%
Division III championships	258,546	252,000	– 3%
General	154,805	126,400	– 18%
Total	$44,520,655	$49,367,000	+ 11%
Expenses			
Division I men's basketball championship	$20,947,280	$23,212,600	+ 11%
Other Division I championships	5,375,358	5,351,400	—
Communications department	2,851,600	3,532,000	+ 24%
Block grants to reserves	—	2,200,000	n/c
Compliance & enforcement department	1,275,600	1,863,000	+ 46%
Division III championships	1,906,065	1,569,000	– 18%
Division II championships	2,031,442	1,472,000	– 28%
Publishing department	1,257,100	1,418,000	+ 13%
Legal	2,059,200	1,400,000	– 68%
Administration department	1,234,740	1,314,000	+ 6%
Committees	943,000	1,141,000	+ 21%
General	814,900	1,104,100	+ 35%
Championships department	854,320	978,000	+ 14%
Rent	576,000	672,000	+ 17%
Development	465,000	618,100	+ 33%
Legislative services department	432,400	583,000	+ 35%
Funded operating reserve	—	500,000	n/c
Contingency	60,000	438,800	n/c
Total	$43,084,005	$49,367,000	+ 15%

n/c—not comparable

SOURCE: NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Religion and Football at a Public University

Continued from Preceding Page

has been whether Coach McCartney, a representative of a state-run institution, injected religion into a state-financed program and whether he had been "overzealous in transferring his fundamentalist beliefs to his program."

Last month, pressure from civil-liberties advocates led the university to affirm that its coaches had not imposed religion on players in the past, and to direct them not to do so in the future.

Until the controversy surfaced, many Colorado fans knew Coach McCartney only as the man who, in his first assignment as a head coach, had led the Buffaloes for three lackluster seasons of 7 wins and 26 losses.

Despite the team's poor showing, the coach was well regarded. Many fans knew of his religious fervor—it had been evident in well-publicized public lectures. But critics began to argue that as long as the coach was speaking in his role as a representative of the state-run institution, espousal of his particular beliefs was inappropriate.

Department Issues Guarantee

A more serious charge arose, too: that coaches and players who shared Mr. McCartney's religious attitudes were being given priority in hiring, recruiting, and playing assignments.

Dan Stavely, a former long-time assistant coach at Colorado, appeared to lend credence to this charge. Like Mr. McCartney, Mr. Stavely is a member of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes—a 21,000-strong national organization that holds regular prayer meetings on the Boulder campus. He was quoted in Ms. Wiscombe's article as saying that 10 of the 12 assistant coaches hired since Coach McCartney came on board are "pretty strong Christians."

Student and faculty leaders say now that the university exacerbated the situation.

Jill Hanauer, who is president of the student body at the Boulder campus, said that when the allegations arose, she and Emily Calhoun, a professor of law who was then president of the faculty senate, responded to complaints from their constituencies by approaching the university administration, and received short shrift.

After Ms. Calhoun was asked to draft a university policy on prayer, and submitted one in mid-January, nothing more was heard of the matter, Ms. Hanauer said. Ms. Hanauer then contacted the civil-liberties union.

After the A.C.L.U. complained to the university, the athletic department issued its guarantee that religious preference had not affected, and would not affect, the recruitment of athletes and staff, nor their advancement and assignment of playing time or duties.

The athletic department acknowledged that it had a "responsibility, as part of a publicly funded institution of higher education, to pursue and maintain a course of neutrality toward religion."

It also affirmed that "coaches should not organize or conduct religious activities, including promotion of prayer or Bible readings by players or coaches."

Since Ms. Wiscombe's article, civil-liberties advocates and university officials have been concerned less with substantiating or scuttling allegations than with insuring that questionable practices do not jeopardize the university's image as a state institution available to students of all religious denominations, or of none.

Football players have told officials and reporters that Mr. McCartney convened moments of silent contemplation and did not expressly direct his players to pray. Observers say that players are bringing much retrospection to bear on how they were recruited, but have produced no evidence of a blatant or unwritten "no-pray/no-play" policy.

While a small number of Colorado players have been quoted as expressing concern with the effect Mr. McCartney's religious approach may be having on recruitment—one asked whether he was recruiting "altar-boy" types ill suited to winning games—none openly charged him with prejudice. Judd Golden, a lawyer representing the A.C.L.U., said Mr. McCartney exhibited only "a zeal that needed to be restrained."

Mr. McCartney has restricted access by reporters to the locker room after practice. The policy was begun after a reporter asked players, without their coach's knowledge, for their reactions to the new guidelines. Mr. McCartney did not return calls from *The Chronicle*. A reporter in Colorado who spoke to him at length last week said the coach had appeared eager to avoid further publicity.

Legal observers agree that any hiring and recruiting practice that favored persons of a particular religious bent would be vulnerable in a court of law, but they disagree on the legality of prayer in state-college football programs, a practice that athletic officials at several institutions, both private and state, say is prevalent.

William J. Flynn, athletic director at Boston College, a Catholic institution, said he estimated that "there are far more teams that do [have prayers after games] than don't." Steve Bernstein, an assistant coach in Mr. McCartney's program, said that in the three other colleges he has worked for, coaches had chosen a player after each game to lead a "nondenominational" prayer. "I never took it as a prayer to Jesus Christ or whoever," he said.

Mr. Golden of the A.C.L.U. said that voluntary prayer organized by players should be distinguished from prayer that is directed or organized by a state-college official. Such prayer, led by a coach after games, for example, "is very much out of line," he said. "Courts have ruled that it is the obligation of the government to be neutral, and prayer, however expressed, is religious activity."

Nor can coaches simply say that prayers are voluntary, he argued, because institutions that organize "voluntary" worship lend their "imprimatur of approval" to those particular religions, and tend to set up a class of outcasts—those whose religions have no services or prayers, or those of no religion at all.

Mr. Golden also said that he had told Mr. McCartney and Bill Marolt, the athletic director, that there was no reason why they could not propose to players that they pause for a moment of silence before or after a game, "to think about the game, and what you think is important."

Students' 'Skepticism'

Robert Maddox, executive director of Americans United for Separation of Church and State, disagrees in part with the position taken by the A.C.L.U. "There is not a court in the land that would uphold" a challenge to team prayer unless an institution had established prayer as a prerequisite of participation, he said.

Voluntary prayer by a football team, whether or not it was organized by the coach, would be permissible as a matter of freedom of exercise of religion, he said.

R. Claire Guthrie, chairman of the continuing-legal-education committee of the National Association of College and University Attorneys, said the question to ask should be where team prayer would fall along a continuum between prayer in elementary and secondary schools and prayers before legislative sessions in states or the U.S. Congress.

A 1971 Supreme Court decision dealing with the separation of church and state in a college setting, *Tilton v. Richardson*, referred to the fact that higher education, unlike elementary and secondary education, is not compulsory, and it mentioned the "skepticism of college students." That case suggests, Ms. Guthrie said, that in examining the legality of prayer in college football programs, a court might consider whether prayer was being established as an official part of the program, and whether the decision should be different at a college from what it would be at a high school.

Memphis State Dispute

The A.C.L.U. was involved in a similar dispute last year at Memphis State University. The liberties union alleged that Coach Rey Dempsey and members of his staff were trying to impose "born-again Christian" beliefs on their football players. Mr. Dempsey and three assistants were reprimanded by the university system for breaking state education rules on religious activities. It was found, for instance, that players had been asked to raise their hands if they were not "saved."

A set of principles developed by the A.C.L.U. at that time, but never adopted by Memphis State, formed the basis for the policy issued by the University of Colorado.

—PETER MONAGHAN

People in Athletics

Mark Adams, men's basketball coach at Rocky Mountain College, to men's basketball coach at Western Oregon State College.

Rick Arguello, women's basketball coach at New Mexico Highlands U., to women's basketball coach at U. of Southern Colorado.

Yves Auriol, women's fencing coach at Portland State U., to women's fencing coach and assistant men's fencing coach at U. of Notre Dame.

Bernie Balikian, assistant men's basketball coach at Point Loma Nazarene College, to men's basketball coach at Mount Vernon Nazarene College.

Susan Finnie, women's field-hockey, swimming, and softball coach at Widener U., to women's field-hockey and lacrosse coach at Longwood College.

Bonnie Gehling, women's basketball coach at U. of Wisconsin at Stevens Point, to women's basketball coach and men's swimming and diving coach at Union College (N.Y.).

Tim Hill, women's swimming and diving coach at Southern Illinois U., to women's swimming coach at Arizona State U.

Craig Littlepage, men's basketball coach at U. of Pennsylvania, to men's basketball coach at Rutgers U.

Mack McCarthy, former assistant men's basketball coach at Auburn U., to men's basketball coach at U. of Tennessee at Chattanooga.

Gene McDowell, football coach at U. of Central Florida, also to athletic director, effective January 1, 1986.

Jonathan Pye, assistant women's basketball coach at Central Missouri State U., to women's basketball coach.

Tom Schneider, men's basketball coach at Lehigh U., to men's basketball coach at U. of Pennsylvania.

Glenn Snyder, men's basketball coach at Bluffton College, to men's basketball coach at Fresno Pacific College.